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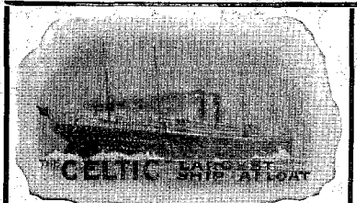

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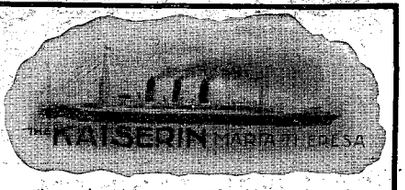

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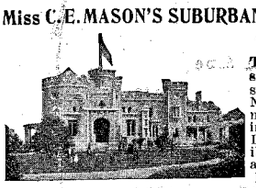

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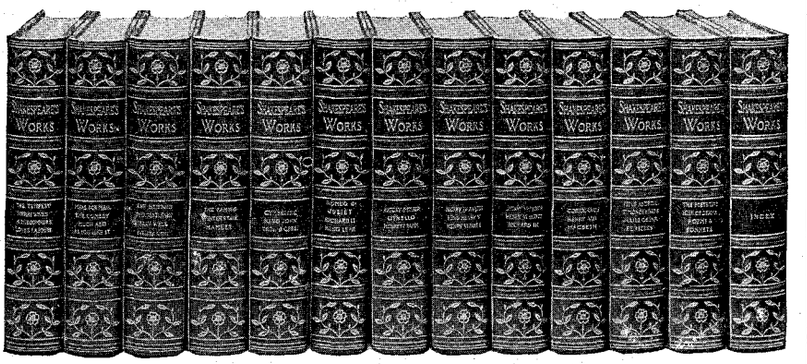

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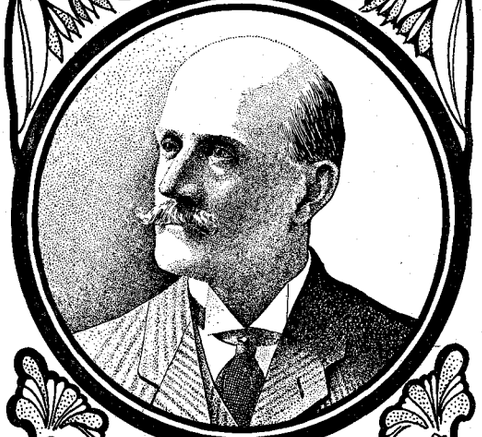

FREDERICK W. STONE
Athletic Instructor of the Stone School

Formerly athletic director of Columbia College and the Knickerbocker Athletic Ass'n, New York. At present athletic instructor of the Chicago Athletic Ass'n, where he has classes daily from 12 to 1 and from 4 to 6. Established the world's record for 100 yards sprint (9 4-5 seconds) and held it unbeaten until 1902. Mr. Stone has been an athlete and an instructor in physical culture for 32 years and is himself a physically perfect man at 52 years of age. It will be admitted that he is thoroughly capable of teaching others the science of self-development.

The Stone Method requires no apparatus whatever and **does not overtax the heart.** Not only does it develop the physique, increase the strength and insure robust health, but it improves the memory—the mind—the intellect. Ten minutes each day devoted to pleasant, healthful exercise will add years to one's life. These are benefits which can hardly be measured in dollars and cents. There is no guesswork about it. We keep in touch with your progress and are enabled to advise you intelligently.

Mr. Stone's extensive experience with institutions of the highest character better qualifies him to teach others how to obtain health and perfect development by intelligent exercise

WE are successfully teaching men and women in every part of the world how to get well and how to stay well; how to broaden the shoulders, deepen the chest, and increase the lung capacity; how to improve the circulation; how to correct chronic complaints of the stomach and bowels; how to obtain sound, restful sleep; how to increase the weight or reduce it. We teach them how to obtain all this physical wealth by exercising *only 10 to 20 minutes each day*, just before retiring or upon arising. **The Stone Method** is a system of concentrated exertion, by which more exercise is actually obtained in 10 minutes than by the use of apparatus two hours, and embraces a thorough course in **deep breathing** without extra expense. The exercises are rational, moderate, and are taught by an instructor thoroughly versed in physiology. Individual instruction is given in every case according to the particular requirements of the pupil.

STANDARD OIL CO.,
SIOUX CITY, IOWA, July 13, 1902.

It is a pleasure for me to say a good word for your method. A six weeks' course has reduced my weight from 208 lbs. to 191 lbs.; reduced my waist four inches; increased my chest measurement 3 inches and my arms 1½ inches. My general health is much better, can eat almost anything without trouble and I sleep like a log. Permit me to thank you for the square and prompt returns you gave me for my money.

ROY A. SMITH, 823 Douglas St.

(After exercising 2 weeks.)
BARTON, VT., Dec. 18, 1901.

During the past four years I have been prostrated three times with neurasthenia, being ill in bed for months. The last attack left me in an extremely debilitated condition. I began a course of physical culture under your instruction and at first I was so weak that I was unable to take much exercise, but persevered, gradually growing stronger until now I can execute all the first two weeks movements. Since commencing the course I have gained 8 lbs. in flesh, grown stronger, my muscles are firmer, and my digestive organs are much improved. I am delighted to be able to write of so much gain.

MRS. H. T. SEAVER.

WOMEN receive quite as much benefit from **The Stone Method** as men. However, no woman desires the same muscular development she admires in men, which proves again the desirability of our individual instruction. We take into consideration the occupation, habits, mode of living, etc., and give instruction accordingly. We can insure perfect health, a good complexion and, when desired, an increased chest (or bust) development; can increase the weight or reduce it; can fill out those hollow places and give the form that beautiful contour so much desired; can positively reduce the abdomen also.

Mr. Stone is the only physical instructor paying special attention to women and children. He is ably assisted by Mrs. Ellen Walker, who has had a very extensive experience, and who alone opens and answers letters of a private nature. Confidential letters may be addressed **"Mrs. Ellen Walker, care The Stone School."**

Illustrated Booklets and Condition Blanks Free by Mail

It is impossible, in this limited space, to convey an adequate idea of the importance of **The Stone Method** of physical culture in attaining and maintaining perfect development and good health. We have prepared a booklet for men and one for women which explain the system in detail, our plan of mail instruction, etc. These booklets contain many photos from life, showing what others have accomplished by **The Stone Method. SENT FREE,** together with fac-simile testimonials, measurement blanks, etc. *Write to-day.*

The Stone School of Physical Culture

1662 MASONIC TEMPLE, CHICAGO, ILL.

LONDON: 4 Bloomsbury Street, New Oxford Street, W. C.

See our ads. in all the leading Magazines.

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

BLAME FOR THE PRESIDENT'S PERIL.

THAT it is not wholly an "accident" when the carriage containing the President of the United States is smashed by a trolley car and one of the party killed seems to be the conclusion unanimously reached by the newspapers in their discussion of the occurrence at Pittsfield on Wednesday of last week. As the New York *Mail and Express* says, "some one must have blundered very badly." The trolley car was stopped quickly enough after the collision, why was it not stopped before the collision? ask a number of papers, and more inquire why the local authorities allowed the cars to run on that line at all while the Presidential party was passing over the road. There was a "military escort" of finely uniformed young men of the state militia, but there is no evidence in the despatches that they did anything to avert the disaster; and the driver of the President's carriage, who was badly hurt in the collision, is censured by some papers for driving upon the track before making sure that no car was coming. Indeed, the only man who was vigilant enough to see the danger and who made any effort to prevent the collision was William Craig, the secret-service agent, who was killed. Craig saw the car coming in time to have jumped and saved his own life, but he stuck to his post by the President and was thrown under the car. The President, Governor Crane of Massachusetts, Secretary Cortelyou, and Congressman Lawrence were thrown out of the carriage and were all more or less bruised and cut. The President's injuries did not prevent him from continuing his trip to Oyster Bay, altho he made no more speeches, nor from going on his Southern tour.

The Boston *Journal* observes:

"It is said that this Pittsfield Juggernaut was rushing blindly on at a rate of thirty miles an hour. This can readily be believed by persons who have had experience with the headlong manner in which these cars of cross-country railways tear from town to town, in the hands of men often inexperienced and incompetent, drafted off a farm or out of a factory for the summer 'boom' of excursion traffic.

"The Commonwealth has gone to great trouble and expense to reduce the number of its steam railroad grade-crossings. But the 'scorching' rural electric cars make a continuous grade-crossing of every highway along which they run. The State must take hold of these corporations with a firmer hand, and insist upon more of the safeguards which are imposed in the city of Boston, where the car service is conspicuously more cautious and more thoroughly controlled than on the sprawling lines of the country railroads."

Says the Brooklyn *Times*:

"It was only through the most gross and criminal carelessness and improvidence that the life of the President was imperiled, and that of his faithful guardian sacrificed by such an accident. It is probable that no American President would care to submit to the restrictions that hamper the movements while they provide for the safety of European sovereigns. If President Roosevelt had been guarded in that fashion a cordon of military would have made the approach of any trolley car to the Presidential carriage absolutely impossible. But those who had the head of the Government in their charge should have needed no reminder to induce them to guard their guest against the ordinary perils of the road. As for the immediate responsibility for the accident, there seems every reason to believe that the fault lies wholly with the motorman, altho it is possible that the unfortunate driver of the carriage was so elated with the dignity of his position that he neglected to exercise the care he would otherwise have done. The local authorities will doubtless see to it that the responsibility and the penalty are placed where they belong. But the lesson which should be heeded by those who assume the care of the President of the United States on his journeyings through the country is that they can not be held blameless if they neglect to foresee and to guard against such accidents as are clearly and obviously present and avoidable. It may not be always possible for the most alert vigilance to ward off the assault of an assassin, but it should be possible to save the President from the risk of death by collision with a trolley car."

CRAIG AND THE PRESIDENT.

Many papers point out the fact that if the President had been

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killed, Secretary Hay, by the provisions of the act of Congress of January 19, 1886, would have been President. But most of them fail to recall that the same act provides that "if Congress be not then in session, or if it would not meet in accordance with law within twenty days thereafter, it shall be the duty of the person upon whom the said powers and duties shall devolve, to issue a proclamation convening Congress in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice of the time of meeting." And it is said that the intent of this provision is that Congress shall authorize a special Presidential election, unless the vacancy occurs near the time of a regular election.

EUROPEAN WORRY OVER MONROEISM.

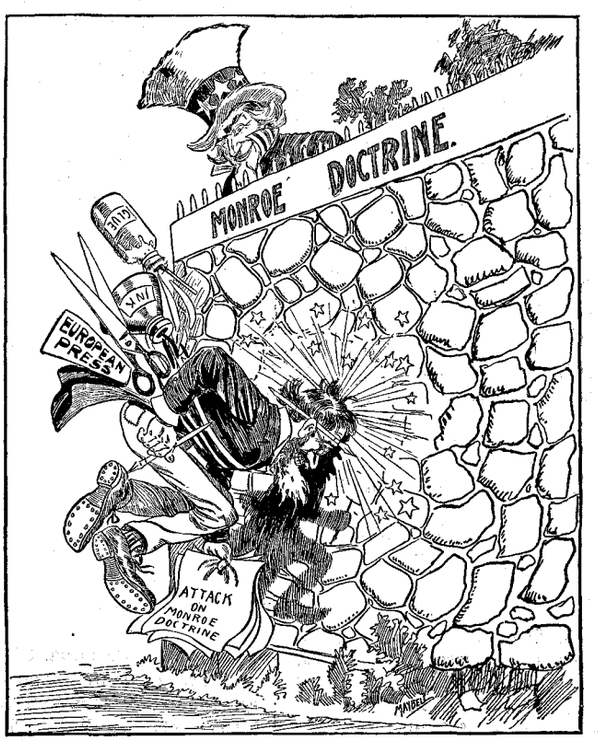
THE American newspapers are somewhat amused at the hullaballoo the European press are making over President Roosevelt's recent references to the Monroe Doctrine. Nobody on this side of the water seems to think that the President had in mind anything more serious than a well-intended effort to say a good word for the next naval appropriation bill. If we want the doctrine to be respected, he said, we "must possess the power to back it up," for it "will be respected as long as we have a first-class, efficient navy, and not much longer." But in Europe a number of papers, as reported by cable, immediately leaped to the conclusion that the President was shaking his fist at somebody. Who was it? The Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* and the London *Saturday Review* said it was England, the London *Times* said it was Germany, and a Paris paper, declaring that the United States was intending to absorb South America, advocated a pan-Latin alliance, headed by France and Spain, to protect the Latin republics from such a frightful fate. Two other papers, the Cologne *Gazette* and the London *Mail*, however, thought that interference in South America by the United States in the interests of peace and order would be a good thing.

All these exciting possibilities, however, are considered more or less absurd by the American papers, which look upon the doctrine, not as one of aggression, but as a declaration of intent to maintain the *status quo*. No American paper shows any willingness to abate the doctrine one jot, but some think it would be just as well not to keep waving it in Europe's face all the time. The Baltimore *American* says that "by his course in reference to the renunciations of the Monroe Doctrine the President causes this nation to put a chip upon its shoulders and go parading about, taunting the world and daring somebody to knock it off"; and the Springfield *Republican* says:

"Why should the President of the United States harp on the subject? Does any European Power threaten to create an empire in South America? Has some conspiracy of the Triple or Dual alliance been uncovered by our agents abroad, of which the President is cognizant, by which South America is to be carved out into 'spheres of influence'? Our Government may have knowledge of dark designs of conquest by foreign Powers in this hemisphere, but if there be such designs, the present state of the world furnishes no clue to them. There has not been a time in several years, apparently, when Europe was less disposed than now to challenge the doctrine of Monroe and his successors. England and France have had experiences that fully satisfy them. Russia's policy of territorial expansion is strictly continental. As for Germany, the recent course of the Kaiser in abandoning, for the time being at least, the claims of his subjects upon the exchequer of Venezuela, and in sending his brother, Prince Henry, to visit the United States, indicated that the German Government is not contemplating the seizure of a South American republic.

"In these circumstances, repeated notices to the various Powers that the Monroe Doctrine must be respected may easily have an irritating effect that can not be considered advantageous. A nation, no more than a man, enjoys being warned continually that it must not do something which it may have no intention of doing. If you keep telling your neighbor not to trample on your lawn, he will soon feel in an unneighborly mood, because he may never have trampled upon it, and may have no desire to trample upon it. He does not like to be considered as forever an object of suspicion; and a nation is human just like a man, after all. It may be believed, therefore, that the President would contribute the more to the world's peace if he would consider that his duty in the matter of the Monroe Doctrine, for this season at least, had now been performed."

SHOWING HIS TEETH IN THE WRONG DIRECTION.
—*The New York World.*



UNCLE SAM: "Bang away; I can stand the racket as long as you can."
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

TWO VIEWS OF THE DOCTRINE.

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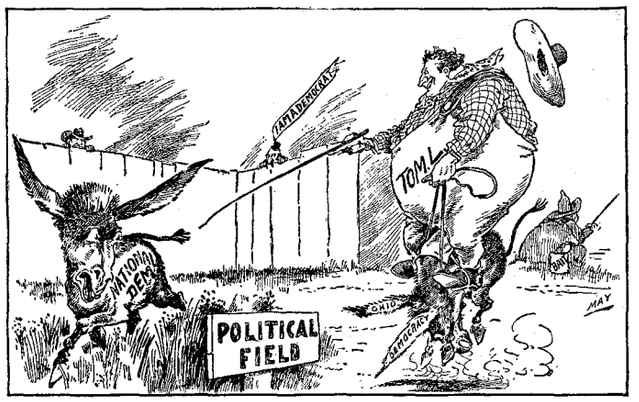
THE LOOMING OF TOM JOHNSON.

THE domination of the Ohio Democratic convention last week by Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, has made him the most prominent candidate now above the horizon for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1904, and if he succeeds in winning the fall elections in his State, it is conceded that his nomination will be wellnigh a certainty. It is said that Mr. Bryan has been using his powerful influence in the party in Mr. Johnson's behalf, and Mr. Johnson, in turn, saw to it that the convention indorsed Mr. Bryan and the Democratic platforms of 1896 and 1900. The indorsement, however, was so worded as to avoid indorsing free silver. The paragraph bearing on that point is as follows:

"In state convention assembled, we, the Democrats of Ohio, hereby acknowledge and declare our continued allegiance to the Democratic party of the nation, and on national issues reaffirm



TOM L. JOHNSON: "I'll attend to you when I get this one tamed."
—*The Detroit Journal.*

and indorse the principles laid down in its last national platform adopted at Kansas City, and faithfully and ably represented in the Presidential campaign of 1900 by William Jennings Bryan. Regarding these principles as opposed to imperialism and colonialism, as opposed to government by injunction, as opposed to trusts and trust-fostering tariffs, as opposed to financial monopoly, and as opposed to all other legalized monopolies and privileges, we condemn every effort to repudiate or ignore them."

It is important to find out how Mayor Johnson and his platform strike the Gold Democrats, who left the party in 1896, and whose return to the ranks might bring victory to the party. The New York *Times* (Gold-Dem.) says:

"Between the reorganizers of the Democratic party and the reactionary Bryanites, with Johnson now at their head, there will be, there must be, open war. The success of Mr. Johnson would leave the anti-Bryan Democrats just where they stood in 1896 and 1900. . . . . .

"He begins by putting the Democrats of something like half the States of the Union under the ban of his express condemnation. The Ohio Democratic platform, written by himself and adopted by the obedient convention just as he wrote it, reaffirms and indorses the Kansas City platform of 1900, and, after enunciating the principles of that platform, says: 'We condemn every effort to repudiate or ignore them.' Up to the present time Mr. Bryan's Kansas City platform has been repudiated or ignored by the Democratic conventions held during the current year in these States: Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Vermont, Wyoming, Wisconsin, and Iowa. The Bryan platform has been indorsed or reaffirmed by the Democrats of Arkansas, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Ohio, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Texas. Twelve States have indorsed, twelve have repudiated or ignored. The fact that the conventions of South Carolina and Pennsylvania did reaffirm their state platforms of 1901, which indorsed the Bryan platform, is offset by the fact that the conventions of the Democrats of Maine and North Carolina, which we put in the other column, reaffirmed the Kansas City pronouncement in ambiguous language which indicated a strong desire to dodge the question."

Says the New York *American and Journal* (Dem.):

"Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, Ohio, is the kind of reformer that the profiters by abuses fear and hate most. He is not an earnest poor man, an outsider, who can be laughed at as a sentimentalist, a crank, nor an envious disturber. Johnson is a millionaire, a born money-maker, whose business capacity compels the respect of the monopolists against whom he is warring. He knows all about them and their methods, and they know that he does.

"So Johnson is hated by the predatory rich as a traitor to their order, as every man of wealth is sure to be who declines to think that because he is a millionaire he is freed from the duties imposed by conscience and patriotism.

"Mr. Johnson is standing in Ohio for the Jeffersonian principle of equal rights to all and special privileges to none. The Democratic party of his State has accepted his leadership with enthusiasm, and the party of privilege and monopoly, led by Mark Hanna, finds itself with a hot fight on its hands.

"Tom L. Johnson has brains, ardor for the cause of popular rights, and tremendous energy. Every citizen who believes in government by the people instead of government by money will rejoice if the Democracy, commanded by a chief who stands for so much that is worth while, shall rout the Republicans in Ohio."

PROHIBITION IN VERMONT.

THE state election, held last week in Vermont, showed, according to some papers, that the people are tired of the "outworn and impracticable" policy of prohibition, which has been in existence, with the exception of a few brief breaks, since 1852, and which was indorsed regularly in the Republican platforms. There were four candidates for governor. General J. G. McCullough, Republican, stood for the present prohibition laws; Percival W. Clement, Independent Republican, advocated a high-license local-option liquor law; F. W. McGettrick stood squarely on the Democratic platform, which demanded the repeal of prohibition; and J. O. Sherburne was the Prohibitionist candidate. General McCullough received some 32,000 votes, but, altho he had a plurality of almost 4,000 over his nearest opponent, P. W. Clement, he was not elected, since a majority of all the votes cast is necessary to election in Vermont. The choice of a governor will go to the legislature, which, it is believed, has a large majority of regular Republicans and in all probability will elect General McCullough governor. Mr. Clement received 28,000 votes, Mr. McGettrick received 7,000, and Mr. Sherburne 3,000.

"The majority of the people of the State," declares the New York *World*, "have clearly registered their judgment against the tyranny, the rottenness, and above all the humbug and the futility of prohibition laws that fail to stop drinking and whose attempted enforcement is far more prolific of evil than the drunkenness which they fail to suppress." The Philadelphia *Press* says that "the days of prohibition in Vermont are numbered." The New York *Tribune* believes that altho the legislature is Republican, it may elect Mr. Clement. It says:

"Mr. Clement's contest for the Republican nomination forced the party to declare for the submission of the license question to the people. That was all Mr. Clement had asked. Nevertheless, he subsequently came to stand as a positive advocate of change, while the Republicans, tho adopting his platform, were only committed to his views for purposes of a referendum. It is clear that a large body of the people of Vermont wished to make as emphatic as possible the expression of a wish for the repeal of the present prohibition law, the enforcement of which is little more than a mockery. They were tired of hypocrisy, and so, notwithstanding Mr. Clement's inconsistency in making an issue against the Republicans for doing all he asked them to do, they followed him to the extreme of his advanced position. They

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wanted to get rid of the demoralizing cheat of prohibition which by common consent did not prohibit, and they went straight for the mark without regard for other considerations.

"While both legislative and executive power will remain in the hands of the Republicans, this vote for Mr. Clement will materially strengthen the high-license movement and promote action at the next session of the general assembly. All parties except the Prohibitionist, which cast about 2,000 votes, favor some modification of the present liquor law, while from the Clement and the Democratic vote it is plain that not less than 30,000 of the 60,000 citizens voting at the election are prepared for high license without referendum, for the Democrats declared for that policy, even before Mr. Clement came out for it. Such an expression must strengthen the timid to make the change in the liquor law which politicians have long seen was needed but have shrunk from proposing. The success of Mr. Clement in forcing this issue, notwithstanding his own defeat, is an impressive lesson of the readiness with which people respond to live issues when anybody dares to bring them forward. If Mr. Clement was unselfishly devoted to liquor-law reform, he should be satisfied with the result. If he was only using that question as an instrument of personal advancement, he has the fitting reward of having missed his object, while being made to serve the cause he had espoused."

THE STEEL TRUST NOT A MONOPOLY.

SOME figures that, in the opinion of the New York *Iron Age*, "will surprise even many in the iron trade" are given in the accompanying table, published in *The Bulletin* of the American Iron and Steel Association to show how much of the iron and steel business in this country is controlled by the United States Steel Corporation. "All the figures given," declares *The Bulletin*, "are complete and absolutely correct; nothing has been estimated." It appears from these figures that from one-half to two-thirds of the iron and steel production is in the hands of the trust, the rest being controlled by independent companies. These figures are for 1901, and *The Iron Age* says that "since then there has been a rapid expansion in the production of independent finishing mills, notably on sheets, plates, wire, tinplate, and tubes, and it is doubtful whether the percentage of the United States Steel Corporation is as large to-day." The New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

Iron ore shipments and production in the calendar year 1901. Gross tons.	By United States Steel Corporation.	By independent companies.	Total shipments and production.	Percentage of United States Steel Corporation.
Shipments of iron ore from the Lake Superior region in 1901	12,692,213	7,897,024	20,589,237	61.6
Total production of iron ore in 1901	12,692,213	16,195,266	28,887,479	43 9

Iron and steel actually produced in the calendar year 1901. Gross tons.	Production by plants now of United States Steel Corporation.	Production by independent companies.	Total production.	Percentage of plants now of United States Steel Corporation.
Bessemer and basic pig iron	6,460,847	4,584,796	11,045,643	58.5
Spiegeleisen and ferromanganese	190,485	100,976	291,461	65.4
Forge, foundry, and all other kinds of pig iron not included above	152,656	4,388,594	4,541,250	3.4
Total pig iron, including spiegeleisen and ferromanganese	6,803,988	9 074,366	15,878,354	42.9
Bessemer steel ingots and castings	6,113,588	2,509,714	8,713,302	70.2
Open-hearth steel ingots and castings	2,746,996	1,909,313	4,656,309	59.0
Total Bessemer and open-hearth steel ingots and castings	8,860,584	4,509,027	13,369,611	66 3
Bessemer steel rails	1,719,076	1,151,740	2,870,816	59.9
Structural shapes	629,733	383,417	1,013,150	62.2
Plates and sheets, including black plates for tinning	1,456,897	797,528	2,254,425	64.6
Wire rods	1,059,859	306,075	1,365,934	77.6
All other rolled products, including bars, skelp, cut nails, open-hearth steel rails, iron rails, etc	1,324,393	3,520,609	4,845,002	27.3
Total of all rolled products	6,189,958	6,159,369	12,349,327	50.1
Wire nails (kegs of 100 pounds)	6,446,938	3,356,884	9,803.822	65.8

"It has been one of the interesting phases of the development of trusts that they have not prevented new competition even when they have begun with the inclusion of nearly all producing plants and every promise of being approximate, if not absolute, monopolies. The Steel Corporation is so vast in its capitalization and in the extent of its operations that it might well have frightened off competition, but from its very organization new competition has been starting up. What would be the fate of some of the plants if consumption should become insufficient to absorb the entire production, and whether the great plants or the small ones would best endure a period of contraction, are problems that only the future can solve. But for the present and the immediate future consumption is absorbing the entire production and compelling manufacturers to import steel."

ILLITERACY IN THE UNITED STATES.

A CENSUS BUREAU bulletin recently issued shows that illiteracy prevails to an unexpected degree in the rural districts, and that it is among the colored people of the South that illiteracy is most common and not, as some suppose, among the immigrants. According to the bulletin there are among the male population of voting age 2,288,000 illiterates, of which 5.8 per cent. live in cities of 25,000 and over, and 12.8 per cent. form a part of the rural population or live in the smaller towns. The general result, according to the groups of States, is as follows:

	City.	Country
Continental United States	5.8	12.8
North Atlantic	6.0	7.5
South Atlantic	10.0	27.0
North Central	3.8	5.2
South Central	12.2	24.5
Western	3.3	7.9

The condition of the negro seems to be particularly bad, for when we exclude the foreign-born population, the figures fall to 3.0 in the cities and 12.7 in the country; and when we exclude the negroes, the result is 0.8 in the cities and 6.1 in the country. In some places in the South illiteracy is noticeably prevalent among the whites. In the South Atlantic and South Central States their percentages are 1.5 and 1.9 in the cities and 13.1 and 11.9 in the country.

In the North Atlantic States, including the six New England States, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, with their wealth and numerous colleges and universities, the percentage of illiterates is 6 in the cities, which is larger than the average in the United States, and 5.3 in the country, which is below the average for the whole country. The percentage of illiteracy is less in the cities than in the rural neighborhood in every State in the country except New Hampshire, New York, Kansas, and Oregon.

"This report shows that the voting population is about 21 millions," says the Topeka *Capital*, and "as the heaviest vote ever polled in a national election has never been above about 14 millions, it follows that even in national elections like 1900 and 1896 not more than two-thirds of the qualified voters go to the polls." If the children of the South are sent to school instead of being "swept into the cotton-mills," declares the Chicago *Tribune*, then "an effective organization of the school system could not fail to result in a change." The Boston *Transcript* comments:

"Of course by far the larger proportion of this lack of knowledge in the rudiments is found in the South. There not only is the blight of slavery still operative, as seen both in the case of the older men and in the obstructions that have prevented a greater development, but the absence of any attempt at education is painfully apparent among the whites inhabiting large areas of the section. 'A case of arrested development on a vast scale,' one paper calls it, attributable in the main to 'the benumbing effects of slavery and the race prejudice surviving the Civil War.' This illiteracy among the poor whites is one of the

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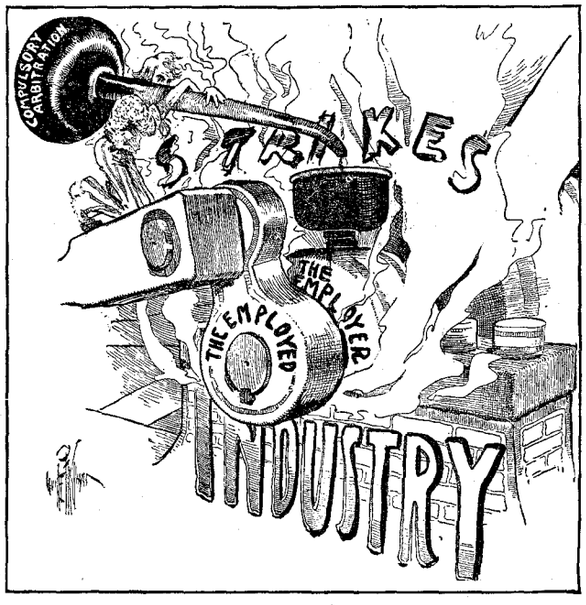
most puzzling things in this whole Southern question, and tho Northern philanthropy has done much to mitigate a state of affairs that has been recognized for years as disgraceful and boding no good to the section or the nation, the problem still gives little evidence of solution. It is for the masses of Southern white men unable to read that 'grandfather' clauses are incorporated into the election laws of Southern States. Until radical steps are taken to uplift this class of American citizens so that they shall become intelligent members of the body politic there will be a great blot upon the nation. The necessarily restricted efforts of Northern charity in the line of education will not suffice, while something more is demanded of the South than the conferring upon these people the doubtful privilege of casting an unintelligent ballot.

"The fact that can not be blinked is that there is a much higher average of illiterates among our native-born citizens than among the peoples who have come here from other lands."

IS COMPULSORY ARBITRATION COMING?

A SURPRISINGLY large number of newspapers and public men have been brought to the advocacy of remedies sometimes considered Socialistic by the long duration of the coal strike. State or federal ownership of the anthracite mines has been suggested by a number of conservative journals. Now a drift of opinion is seen in favor of compulsory arbitration. Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania, favors a special session of the legislature to pass a compulsory arbitration law, Justice Shiras, of the Supreme Court, has come out in favor of such a measure, and Judge Knowlton, of Massachusetts, and Judge Thompson, of Illinois, agree with him. Such papers as the Philadelphia *Press*, the Springfield *Republican*, the Baltimore *American*, the New Orleans *Picayune*, and the Chicago *Evening Post* look upon such a remedy with favor. Says the last-named paper:

"Evidently the representatives of 'the third party,' the great public, are losing faith in the 'economic harmonies' of free con-



IT WOULD PREVENT HOT-BOXES.
—*The Boston Herald.*

tract and in the 'let-alone' policy embodied in the American system of government. A few more bitter and violent conflicts of the kind we have witnessed—and endured—within the last year, and public opinion will be ready for radical legislation in relation to capital and labor.

"Indeed, even the employers are beginning to entertain the idea of state compulsion. A hint in Mr. Hewitt's astonishing deliverance (now thoroughly riddled and refuted) on the issues of the strike escaped notice at the time, but reflection reveals its importance. Mr. Hewitt, while advising the miners to return to work unconditionally, intimated that this surrender must be followed by legislation rendering similar difficulties impossible in the future. John D. Crimmins, the New York contractor, agreed with Mr. Hewitt, and, after saying that the coal strike ought to be called off, remarked: 'Then this whole matter must be legislated upon. The people will not be willing to have these dis-

THE PEDESTRIAN: "Aw, tell your troubles to a policeman."
—*The Salt Lake Herald.*

turbances to their comfort, conveniences, and personal interests occur irregularly on the word or command of irresponsible persons.'

"What can this mean if not compulsory arbitration? There is no halfway-house between the right to strike and to lock out, concomitants of free industry, and state regulation of wages, hours, and conditions of employment. There is no reason to suppose that any of the authorities just cited do not fully realize this fact. Are we, then, face to face with compulsory arbitration?

"Let the coal operators and other employers seriously ask themselves whether they prefer complete loss of freedom to voluntary arbitration and the frank recognition of the combinations lawfully and properly organized by their employees. Blind, heedless, and futile opposition to 'recognition' and to conciliation and impartial mediation will lead, not to the destruction of the unions (that is neither possible nor desirable), but to the rough intervention of the state and to the abolition of that freedom which has made the United States the first industrial power of the world. The industrial Bourbons are pursuing a suicidal policy. Only reason and equity can preserve the freedom we enjoy. Abuse inevitably begets reaction."

But the advocates of this remedy are met by the objection that neither the employers nor the workingmen seem to want such a law. The coal operators are on record as not wanting arbitration of any kind, and while the strikers have asked for arbitration, the general attitude of trade-unions is hostile to such legislation. The Trade-Union Congress in London last week rejected by a vote of more than three to one a resolution favoring such a remedy. Interviews with the members of the Pennsylvania legislature indicate that if the governor should call his proposed extra session, his compulsory arbitration bill would experience a decisive defeat. The New York *Times* says:

"In New Zealand, which has so often been proclaimed the one country in the world where strikes are unknown and where every difference is adjusted by the beneficent system of compulsory arbitration, the plan is not working well. Several decisions of the arbitration court having gone against the unions, for the reason that their demands were wholly unreasonable and impracti-

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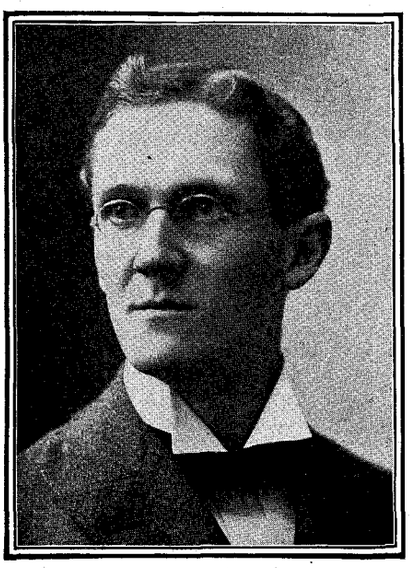
cable, the court has become unpopular with the workingmen, and the labor leaders are now advocating its abolition and the enactment of a law making it the duty of Parliament to fix the rates of wages and the hours of labor in all trades. In New South Wales a compulsory arbitration law, founded on the New Zealand act, has lately become operative, and one of the first decisions of the court was against one of the most powerful and domineering of the unions. The result has been 'received with great disfavor by the unionist leaders,' and to save the system the court has sustained the claim of the union for a recognition of its right to use its funds for the publication of a newspaper to advocate Socialism and to require every member to subscribe to it, whether he approves it or not. Judged by its net results, compulsory arbitration is a failure in Australia and New Zealand. Those who quote antipodean experience as warranting placing a weapon so dangerous in the hands of the labor leaders in a State in which the labor vote is counted as of more consequence than any material interest involved, would do well to advise themselves as to the facts."

PROFESSOR SLEDD AND FREE SPEECH IN GEORGIA.

THE resignation of Andrew Sledd, professor of Latin in Emory College, Oxford, Ga., is regarded as an incident of more than ordinary importance growing out of the race question. Professor Sledd tendered his resignation, it is reported, because of the criticisms made by the officials of the college upon an article written by him and printed in *The Atlantic Monthly* (July) in which he discussed the relations of negroes and whites in the South. His resignation was unanimously accepted. The Southern papers seem to be divided in their opinions, while the Northern papers score Georgia for the persecution of a citizen who has spoken freely on a public question. A Southern journal declares that any man who feels as Professor Sledd does has no business to be instructing Southern youth. The Chattanooga *Times*, on the contrary, says that Professor Sledd "spoke the sober, solemn truth," and adds that instead of being condemned he should be commended, and his hands should be held up to the end that he pursue his crusade against this form of brutal lawlessness until it is crushed out—made not only odious, but impossible." He "was mild in his characterization," *The Times* goes on to say, and declares that "the fact is, we need more Sledds in this fair Southland." The Augusta *Chronicle* rebukes the Northern papers, especially the New York *Tribune* and the Boston *Transcript*, for being "quick to seize upon the occurrence." It then says:



PROF. ANDREW SLEDD.

"We have grown somewhat accustomed to being misunderstood in this part of the world, but it is not especially pleasant, for all that. The leading—and probably a large majority of all—Southern papers have been ever prompt in denouncing all lynchings that were not in expiation of the one unpardonable offense, but that fact does not seem to have occurred to Professor Sledd or *The Tribune* or *Transcript*.

"If the former had waited a little while he might have discovered that there was no necessity for his resigning his position, and had the journals referred to also held their hands for a brief period they might have realized that Professor Sledd had not been overwhelmed by the flood of abuse that they appear to have taken for granted.

"As it is, the honest, law-abiding, and self-respecting people of the South have to suffer for the intolerance of a few in their midst and the intolerance of outside critics who condemn wholesale."

In Professor Sledd's article there are two main propositions, to the effect that the negro, on the one hand, belongs to an inferior race; but, on the other, that he possesses certain inalienable rights. He declares that the inferiority of the negro race is coming to be recognized, and that that will do away with the "schemes" for the establishment of social equality and the "amalgamation of the races." "The very words," he says, "are sickening."

But the South has gone to the other extreme, and has carried the idea of negro inferiority almost to the point of "dehumanizing him." He charges that the present condition of the negroes is largely due to the whites, who have disregarded all their rights and privileges and discriminated against the negroes because of their color; and that "if the negro could be made to feel that his *fundamental* rights and privileges are recognized and respected equally with those of the white man, that he is not discriminated against both publicly and privately simply and solely because of his color, that he is regarded and dealt with as a responsible, if humble, member of society, the most perplexing features of his problem would be at once simplified, and would shortly, in normal course, disappear."

In discussing the question of lynchings, Professor Sledd says that facts "will show that by far the most of our Southern lynchings are carried through in sheer, unqualified, and increasing brutality." Who would suppose for a moment that a "Southern community would permit a black mob to lynch a white man, whether merely suspected or known as guilty of his crime, or that a white mob would lynch one of its own color for any crime against a black?" But, "if the negro can be kicked and cuffed and cursed rightly, so can the white man." The professor believes that "it is useless to speak of any solution of the negro question while the condition of public sentiment above described continues to exist," for "as things are now, the educational, financial, or social advancement of the negro will only serve to render more acute the situation in the South."

"Professor Sledd's picture is all too true," declares the New York *Evening Post;* "he has done an inestimable public service, out of pure patriotism, in holding up the mirror to his own land and his own people"; and his "virtual dismissal from Emory College is a disgrace shared by Georgia and the Southern college world," for "the right to express his matured convictions is the inalienable privilege of every teacher of youth." So, too, thinks the New York *American and Journal.* The Boston *Transcript* says:

"Had Professor Sledd indulged in violent or abusive criticism the antagonism aroused would not have been so surprising. But he stated conditions and suggested remedies most moderately, calmly, and soberly. He felt that he had a message and he delivered it. The result is a warning that free speech will not be permitted in that State unless it satisfies popular sentiment. Of course, if Professor Sledd, who holds high position in the estimation of his peers as an educator and an honorable gentleman, leaves Georgia, some other State will gain what she loses. He needs no sympathy. He has done the great public a service, and places in plenty will be open to him. It is the pretentious old commonwealth herself that will suffer in reputation for denying to one of her most distinguished citizens that right of free and candid speech, in which respect this country boasts that it leads the world."

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"FAKE" NEWS.

SOME indignant comment has been called out during the past few weeks by false news reports bearing so close a resemblance to the genuine that they have deceived even the most truthful and perspicacious of the editors of the daily press into printing them. It is needless to say that these "fakes" have caused no little annoyance and publicity to innocent people. One that will be easily recalled was the story, started and kept going by the Paris *Matin*, that the German Crown Prince was in love with an American girl and wanted to give up the crown to marry her. The story was declared false, and was discontinued by request of the girl's mother. Another story had it that Senator Frye, of Maine, who has just celebrated his seventy-first birthday, was engaged to marry a young woman of his home town, whose picture was published in all the Sunday supplements. The story was without foundation. Then came reports that Mr. Schwab had resigned the presidency of the steel trust "by request," that he was a nervous wreck, and that he was crossing the Atlantic to consolidate the steel interests of the Old World—all successively denied before they had time to influence the stock market as much as their authors may have hoped.

While the President was at Oyster Bay some of the Washington correspondents sent out the report that he intended to call an extra session of Congress to consider again the question of Cuban reciprocity. Some of the correspondents varied the report by having it an extra session of the Senate to consider a reciprocity treaty. This story was telegraphed all over the country and was treated seriously in the editorial columns until it was denied from Oyster Bay. Then the Washington correspondents sent out a report that the President had decided to throw his influence to the Addicks faction in Delaware, but nobody took it seriously.

The stories of quarrels in the royal household at The Hague have been so widely told and believed as to make the following paragraph from the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* interesting:

"For many months in succession the American public were regaled with stories about the quarrels between the young queen of Holland and her husband—that he had treated her with neglect, gone off and left her, and that they had become completely estranged. To point the story with circumstantial motive it was alleged that the prince was overwhelmed with debts caused by his spendthrift habits, and that with the prudent thrift of a Dutch housewife she had refused to pay his debts. The young queen was represented to be suffering deeply from the bad conduct of her husband, who was described as a good-for-nothing fortune-hunter. When Hon. Stanford Newel, the United States minister to The Hague, was in St. Paul recently, he stated that there was absolutely not a shadow of foundation for these stories; that there had never been a cloud to mar the domestic felicity of the young queen and her husband, who had married for love and had continued to be as ardent lovers as on the day of their marriage; that the prince had no debts, but was a well-behaved, accomplished young man of excellent parts, whose conduct was in every respect exemplary and worthy of the queenly woman who had espoused him. No one in Holland believes the stories referred to, where their origin is well known and where they are received with indignant contempt by the people."

But the "fake" that has done the most real harm, perhaps, is the Wilson filibustering story. The Philadelphia *Press* says of it:

"What deserves to, and doubtless will, rank as the greatest hoax or fake of this decade has been exposed through a private letter received in New Orleans from the United States of Colombia. In its progress it has disturbed the diplomatic currents of three nations, caused a woman to make a fruitless journey of nearly two thousand miles, and aroused the sympathies of the people of one of the largest States in the Union. We refer to the case of Dr. Russell Wilson.

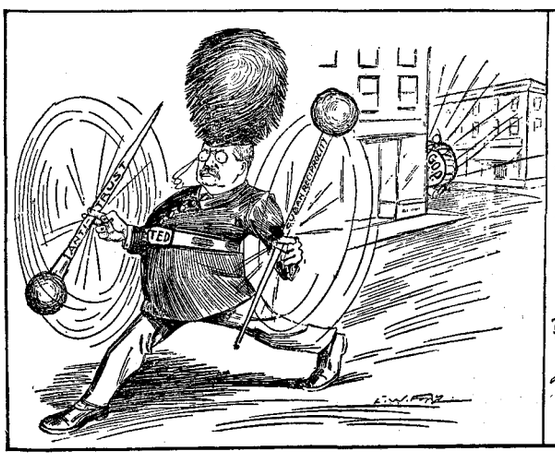
"For several weeks past Washington despatches have dealt entertainingly, and in more or less detail, with the alleged plight of a young American physician, a native of Ohio, under sentence of death in Nicaragua for having engaged in a filibustering expedition near Bluefields. According to the story this physician, Dr. Russell Wilson, of Ohio, had been apprehended by Nicaraguan government troops, court-martialed, and sentenced to death. This news, communicated to his friends in Ohio, led to an impassioned appeal to Senator Hanna to exert his influence and if possible secure a commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life.

"Senator Hanna went to work, with the result that President Yglesia, of Costa Rica, through the activity of his minister at Washington, was induced to petition for the life of the filibuster. The Nicaraguan minister joined his appeal so effectively that President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, cabled that he would grant the reprieve asked for and commute the death sentence to life imprisonment.

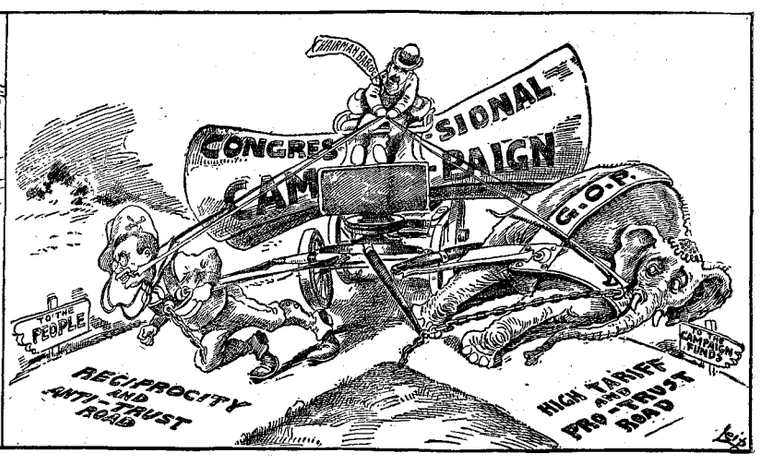
"In the mean time, the mother of the alleged filibuster, an Ohio lady advanced in years, was hurrying across the Gulf of Mexico in a special steamer, despatched for the purpose by a fruit company, the sympathies of whose manager were aroused, to embrace her wayward son before his execution. At this dramatic climax the story closed some days ago.

"Now it turns out that the whole affair was a conscienceless fake. That Dr. Russell Wilson was never engaged in any filibustering expedition, was never arrested, and throughout the recent period of excitement and diplomatic disturbance has been living quietly at Bocas del Toro, Colombia, ignorant, as his brother asserts, of the fuss being kicked up in this country over his alleged escapade. At least that is the story conveyed in a letter from the brother at Bocas del Toro to friends in New Orleans.

"At first glance it would seem inexplicable how the president



'WAY AHEAD OF THE BAND!
—*The Syracuse Herald.*



THE PRESIDENT AND HIS PARTY.
—*The Detroit News.*

GLIMPSES OF A STRENUOUS PRESIDENT.

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of Nicaragua could be deceived as described. It must be remembered, however, that attacks on the Government of Central American states spring up in a night in remote sections of these republics, and are suppressed in a day. The president of a Central American republic might easily be deceived and cable a commutation of sentence without ever having heard officially of an arrest.

"The most interesting query in connection with this affair is its origin. The suggestion is conveyed that a friend of Dr. Wilson's tried to perpetrate a joke by sending a letter with the filibustering story from Nicaragua to friends in the United States. In view of the mania for notoriety possessed by some people, the investigation as to the origin of the hoax might begin advantageously with a vigorous cross-examination of Dr. Wilson himself."

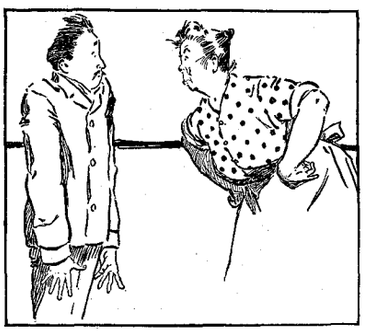
WOMAN AND THE KITCHEN.

THE picture of mother standing in the kitchen door may be pleasing to the poet, but there are hints in these latter days that it is not so pleasing to mother. She would rather be elsewhere. At any rate, so thinks Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman (formerly Mrs. Stetson), who is herself a mother, and ought to know. Mrs. Gilman is so earnest in her feeling that wives should pursue occupations outside the home, as their husbands do, that she has written an article on the subject for *Success*, a magazine read by a great many young men and women, in which she expresses the conviction that many wives who have found unhappiness in marriage would be less miserable if they had outside occupations to interest them. A woman disappointed in love would have "resources outside her broken heart," says Mrs. Gilman. At the same time, however, Mrs. Gilman admits that the questions of housework and the care of the children so complicate the problem that it is hard to give advice that will fit all cases. But it seems clear to Virginia Van de Water (who expresses herself at the length of nearly two columns in the Chicago *Record-Herald* without saying whether she is a Miss or a Mrs.) that woman's first duty is "to home, husband, and children," and that after that, if "she still has hours for other work, she may do as she pleases with them." And so thinks Mrs. Brady, the Vernon County (Mo.) circuit clerk, who says she is weary of politics, and will return to private life at the end of her present term of office. As reported in the Jefferson City *Democrat*, she observes that "woman's proper sphere is home," and remarks that woman should not "dabble in affairs of government." *The Democrat* agrees with Mrs. Brady, and observes sapiently that "if there were more Cornelias, there would be more Gracchi."

The women who choose to stay in the home will be glad to know that the men are coming to their relief. So says Charlotte Teller, in an interesting article in *Everybody's Magazine*. Miss (or Mrs.) Teller starts off with the cheerful declaration that "woman has failed in her own peculiar sphere"—she has "never made any apparent effort to change her environment by inventing ways and means; consequently her work is still disorganized and generally inefficient." But man is hurrying to her rescue. He "is undoubtedly bringing order out of a domestic chaos by taking the various household occupations into the business world." It would be pleasant to record that he is doing this from a sense of gallantry, but it would not be true—"he is undertaking the work for business reasons, and for those reasons he is almost sure of success."

Man has taken weaving out of the home and put it into the factory, and he has taken over the manufacture of wellnigh every article worn by every member of the family, from hats to shoes. He has solved the lighting problem, doing away with the troublesome kerosene lamps, and has developed the modern laundry, robbing wash-day of its old-time horror. To quote further:

"When man stepped over the kitchen threshold he showed his daring. But his excuse was again a valid one: it paid him to do it. He began to can fruits and fish in great quantities; vegetables were grown far from the home of the probable consumer and sent either canned or crated in refrigerator-cars which had come into being with the demand for them. Prepared foods for those who must cook before hurrying off to work in the morning, delicacies for the epicure, and health foods for those who have acquired conscious digestion from too great unconscious cerebration, were put in the markets. . . . . .



"WHEN MAN STEPPED OVER THE KITCHEN THRESHOLD HE SHOWED HIS DARING."

"The tendency of all occupations to leave the home has never been regarded as dangerous, yet it means that man is robbing woman of her sphere. He is freeing labor in the home and calling for more of it upon the market-places and in the factories. Woman will answer the call and step into the industrial open with the assurance that her presence is needed there more than in the household, because man has stepped into her place in the laundry, the kitchen, and the sewing-room. He is doing his work better than she ever did it, because he is working on the principles he has found to underlie good results in any trade—division of labor and organization. When he has undertaken a domestic problem, he has looked it squarely in the face, and if the equipment was not equal to the demands of the situation, he has invented new and improved machinery. He has learned the value of cooperation between man and man, and between man and machines, whereas woman is as strongly individualistic with regard to her breadpans and washtubs as tho there were no such thing as advance possible. . . . . .

"It is only a question of time when domestic service will be put on a plane with other trades, because man shall have so simplified the housework that the duties will not vary as they do to-day in different homes. With the leisure which is inevitably coming to her, and through her attainment of economic equality with man (who is unconsciously doing so much for her), woman is in a fair way to develop race characteristics which will set the psychologists pondering anew upon her problems, which are not long to be entirely in the home."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

AFTER a careful survey it has been decided that the Alaskan boundary is where it was.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

WE should like to ask Mr. Morgan what he proposes to do about the weather this winter.—*The Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

IT is about time for President Castro to announce that all is lost save honor, and to elope with the treasury.—*The Baltimore American.*

JOHN G. CARLISLE says we can not hold islands as foreign territory. Let him watch us while we do it, and see if we can't.—*The Chicago News.*

IT looks now as if England never will be able to pacify those Boers that did their fighting in Paris and other European cities.—*The Washington Post.*

IT would be a low-down trick for some foreign nation to declare war on this country while both Generals Miles and Corbin are away.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

THE public holds aloof from the markets, remarks a well-known stock broker. That is about all the public has left to hold.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

LET us be philosophical. The less coal taken out of the ground now, the longer it will be before the world's coal supply is exhausted.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

ACCORDING to later reports it appears that the Administration is sending General Miles to the Philippines with all the powers and prerogatives of a private citizen.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

THE artist was painting the portrait of the daughter of the coal baron. In her ball-gown, she was an inspiring study, indeed. "How do you like my arms?" she asked, with that true naïveté which comes with great wealth. "You have a divine right," he asserted. "Yes," she smiled; "I inherit that from papa."—*The Baltimore American.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

DO WE NEED A STYLE FOR THE TIMES?

MR. WALTER H. PAGE, of New York, was recently asked by a committee of the American Library Association to state his views on the general subject of how closer relations may be maintained between editors and publishers and librarians. A number of specific questions were put to him, among them the inquiry: "Why are the popular magazines not better?" Mr. Page, whose experience as editor of *The Forum* and *The Atlantic Monthly*, as well as of *The World's Work*, gives his words considerable weight, answers this question in no uncertain terms. "The reason why they are not more interesting to the intellectual class," he declares, "is that the intellectual class does not write in a more interesting way. There is no other answer. I should be the last man on earth to call even the best of the magazines good. I have had my hand in making—I should not undertake to say how many; but I have never made one and I have never seen one made that was more than a pile of débris. The reason that you have rubbish in the magazines is because the editor can not get anything better, and the audience that blames him is itself blameworthy." Mr. Page goes on to say (in *The World's Work*, September):

WALTER H. PAGE.

"When we talk about the degradation of style by the bad contents of the magazines, I have one very emphatic word to say. The men who write, or who think that they write, our contemporary literature—I mean the men who have some happiness of style—seldom have any ideas. The men who have ideas can not express them so that an educated man takes great pleasure in reading them. Of course, this is a sweeping generalization. No man need receive it unto himself, but he is at liberty to apply it to all his neighbors. The truth is, our style must become better. We do most things better than we write. Effective style is changing. The somewhat leisurely style of a generation or two ago pleased the small circle of readers within its reach—a mere little company which by comparison might have been got into one room, a company who had leisure and who liked to read that kind of writing. Now the great world is forging forward in all its departments of thought as in all its industrial development, and style suited to our time is different. The man who would write convincingly or entertainingly of things of our day and our time must write with more directness, with more clearness, with greater nervous force; and the teaching of composition and the practise of style have not kept pace with the development of our intellectual life in the United States."

The New York *Evening Post*, which takes up the argument where Mr. Page leaves it, thinks that "before we commit ourselves to this theory that the magazine style must be violently popularized, it may be well to recall a few masters of that 'leisurely style' which Mr. Page feels we have so completely outgrown." It continues:

"At the opening of the last century and thereabouts the best of the 'leisurely' journalists were Hazlitt and De Quincey; a little later Macaulay and Leigh Hunt continued the tradition; Thomas Carlyle also made his leisurely way through the magazines; Walter Bagehot and Matthew Arnold and J. R. Green did their turn in journalism; and to-day John Morley and Leslie Stephen, tho unpossessed of the new style, manage to get a hearing. Now the implication that there was or is anything esoteric about these men, that writing to-day their too leisurely style would be found lagging behind our recent intellectual development—requires no very serious discussion. The writer who wishes to reach our public would do much better, we believe, to study the 'leisurely style' than to strive for that 'nervous' quality which the modern magazine reader is supposed to require.

"As a matter of fact, the desiderated style for the times has had a pretty thorough trial. The late G. W. Steevens certainly wrote it; Mr. Kipling writes it and produces six distinct electrical discharges in the space in which the leisurely writer would grudge himself one; Mr. Maurice Hewlett, altho he is still caviare to the general, has all the nervousness and picturesqueness that any editor could desire; and Mr. J. P. Mowbray fairly flings his bawble into the face of the expectant public. But these examples of the modern style hardly encourage us to believe that progress lies that way. It seems to us, in short, that Mr. Page's conception of a deliberate attack upon the larger reading public, of a general attempt to measure up, or down, to the standards of those who, at bottom, have learned to read only between pictures, is fundamentally erroneous. We do not believe that the style which the great untrained public wants is a good style. The fact is that, while the 'intellectual contributor' is often a dull person, the writers of to-day are less at fault than the public. It is the public that needs to be converted to intellectual leisureliness; not the writer who needs to catch the fever of modern life."

LITERARY AND ARTISTIC SPAIN.

THE dedication of a Pantheon in the Saint-Just cemetery, Madrid, as a memorial to the great Spaniards of the nineteenth century, suggests to Señor Fray Candil, himself a Spanish writer of ability, a comparative study of the various factors that have contributed to the literary and artistic life of Spain. He selects as the three most representative types of intellectual Spain during the past century Espronceda, the poet, Larra, the critic, and Rosales, the painter. The Pantheon was called into being largely in order to honor these three men, and its erection is due to the initiative of the poet Nunez de Arce, who insisted upon the need of a worthy national burying-place for them at a time when it seemed probable that their remains would be removed to the Potter's Field. The new structure, which was built by private enterprise, aided by a generous grant from the municipal council of Madrid, is semicircular in shape. In the center stands a statue impersonating the Arts and bearing on its pedestal the inscription: "Beatus Homo qui Invenit Sapientiam."

Señor Candil, who writes in *La Revue* (Paris), considers in turn the work of the three personalities mentioned. Of Espronceda, who was born in 1810 and died in 1842, he says:

"Espronceda belongs as a poet to the romantic school, and might be described as a Spanish Byron. He followed the English poet particularly in his incoherent unfinished poems, 'El Diablo Mundo,' in which are found the same humorous digressions, the same commingling of laughter and tears, that we see in 'Don Juan.' His muse is in turn skeptical, aggressive, sad, chaotic, and correct. He sings of love and liberty and patriotism in stanzas that strongly contrast with the dry and pompous versification that characterizes so much of Spanish poetry. Apart from his 'Legend of the Student of Salamanca,' the masterpiece is undoubtedly his 'Canto a Teresa,' so intensely painful that it moves the coldest reader. The stanzas succeed each other with astonishing rapidity: sobbing, imprecations, sarcasms, voluptuousness, cries of love—everything flies like a whirl of wind and rain.

"Espronceda and Becquer are the sincerest poets of Spain.

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They do not resort to the dictionaries for their rimes; they find their inspiration in their souls."

Mariano Jose de Larra, the Spanish critic, committed suicide in 1839 at the age of but twenty-eight years. He had traveled a great deal, especially in France, and his critical articles, signed "Figaro," were eagerly read by the Spanish people. "Larra was born a critic," declares Señor Candil, and "he knew the defects of his own race." The writer continues:

"Before Larra's time criticism in Spain was cold and grave, and only viewed the external form of things. Psychology was hardly considered at all. In the work of Larra we see the first appearance of modern impressionist criticism, which has grown out of the solid teachings of Taine. Larra takes but little account of the purely rhetorical and grammatical; he prefers synthesis to analysis. It is probable that his travels and the reading of French authors exerted a powerful influence on his broad ethical criticism. 'Figaro's' critical judgments, tho now nearly a century old, are more modern and more comprehensive than those of Valera and Menandez y Pelayo."

In concluding, Señor Candil pays a warm tribute to Rosales, the painter, declaring that he incarnates the artistic genius of Spain, and praising, in particular, his "Testament of Isobella la Catholica." The traditions of his art have been worthily carried forward by a brilliant group of later painters, including Casada, Bodella, Martinez Cubello, Moreno Carbosoco, Vera, and many others.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SHAKESPEARE AND THE METROPOLITAN STAGE.

IS the public tired of the Shakespearian drama? Does the theatrical manager who stages Shakespeare to-day run any serious risk of financial loss? Miss Elizabeth McCracken, of Boston, whose recent articles on the influence of the drama have awakened wide interest, attempts to answer these questions in *The Bookman* (September). She writes:

"One of the most perplexing problems of our present American life is the problem of our metropolitan stage; a stage given over to much that is good, to more that is bad, and to still more that is indifferent; a stage on which there was last year but one Shakespearian play, and one performance of one scene from another Shakespearian play. Miss Henrietta Crosman produced 'As You Like It,' and Mr. Kyrle Bellew and Miss Eleanor Robson gave a single performance of the balcony scene from 'Romeo and Juliet.' These, in an entire dramatic year, were our Shakespearian productions. Why did we not have others? . . . . . .

"'We have grown too modern for Shakespeare,' Mr. John Drew said to an interviewer last December. But have we? Miss Henrietta Crosman, beginning in February, presented 'As You Like It' in New York sixty times in succession. Shortly after the twenty-eighth performance, a New York paper said: 'The most gratifying feature of the theatrical situation to-day is the success of Miss Crosman in "As You Like It."' Not every one, even in New York, had become too modern for Shakespeare. One morning in March, during Mr. E. H. Sothern's engagement in Boston, at least every third person in a long, long line at the box-office asked eagerly: 'Is Mr. Sothern going to play "Hamlet"?' When the ticket agent replied 'No,' their disappointment was evident. Perhaps they were not modern; certainly they were not too modern to prefer 'Hamlet' to François Villon. It is not a difficult matter to decide as to whether they had not Shakespeare because they did not want it, or because they could not get it.

"When Sir Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry were in Chicago last December, some one wrote to me: 'I have seen Henry Irving and Miss Terry three times.' 'In what did you see them?' I asked; and very soon this laconic but eloquent reply came: '"The Merchant of Venice," and "The Merchant of Venice," and "The Merchant of Venice."' Chicago is somewhat modern, too. But, after all, *is* it because we have become too modern that we can not have Shakespeare?"

During the past three years Mr. Sothern has produced "Hamlet"; Mr. Richard Mansfield, "King Henry V."; Mr. N. C. Goodwin and Miss Maxine Elliot, "The Merchant of Venice"; and Miss Julia Arthur and Miss Maude Adams, Mr. William Faversham and Mr. James K. Hackett, "Romeo and Juliet." All of these productions, declares Miss McCracken, were what is technically known as successful; that is to say, "the public, for one reason or for another, welcomed them with interest and attended them with satisfaction." Why, then, she asks, does the theatrical manager maintain that the public "do not want Shakespeare"? She continues:

"We do not have Shakespeare; but occasionally we are told that we shall. Miss Mary Mannering promised Katherine the Shrew—and then she gave Pauline. 'Mr. Sothern is going to play "Hamlet" *next* year,' the agent soothingly observed as he sold the tickets for 'If I Were King'; 'and "Romeo and Juliet,"' he added expansively, 'and "Much Ado About Nothing."' Truly, it is a situation at once humorous and pathetic. 'The craving of my soul is to play Shakespeare,' the actor wails, but—'The desire of my life is to see Shakespeare,' the audience moans, 'but—' 'I would produce Shakespeare,' the manager says irritably, 'but—' Alas, yes! But— Meanwhile, the actors are acting plays that they do not want to act, and the public is seeing plays that it does not want to see, and the managers are producing plays that they do not want to produce! It is, indeed, a tragic state of things, or it would be were it not so comic. The manager blames the public, the public blames the manager, and the actor blames both."

The popularity of Shakespeare, concludes Miss McCracken, "is perpetual, just as the popularity of the sculptures of Phidias and the paintings of Raffael and the symphonies of Beethoven are perpetual—with certain minds. Are there so few of these minds in our cities that in a whole season only one of our players of first rank can produce a Shakespearian play? To be sure, at least ten Shakespearian productions are promised for next year; but at least eight were promised for last year. If only we might hope to see them!"

WILL THE NOVEL DISAPPEAR?—AN AMERICAN SYMPOSIUM.

THE discussion aroused in Europe over M. Jules Verne's rather startling prophecy that "there will not be any novels or romances, at all events in volume form, in fifty or a hundred years from now" (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, August 2) finds an echo in this country. In the September *North American Review* a number of well-known American literary men—James Lane Allen, William Dean Howells, Hamlin Garland, Hamilton W. Mabie, and John Kendrick Bangs—contribute to a symposium on the future of the novel. None of the authors mentioned seems inclined to take M. Verne's prediction very seriously. Mr. Hamilton Mabie facetiously remarks: "It may be that the novel is about to expire in a blaze of popularity, but it is more probable that M. Jules Verne has been making another journey to the moon." And Mr. James Lane Allen says: "M. Verne is an old master of extravaganza and of hoax. . . . Any serious consideration of his views scarcely seems worth while." Mr. Howells writes:

"Clearly, M. Verne has taken the passing of a manner of fiction for the passing of fiction itself. As this never had a knowable beginning, it will never have a knowable end. Novels of adventure, novels of character, novels of fashionable life, novels of crime and novels of its detection, novels of art and novels of business, novels of incident and novels of analysis—they all come and they all go,

> And change, and pass, and turn again,

but the novels remain; and it is probable that the psychological novel will be the most enduring as it has been the most constant phase of fiction. Every other kind of novel lives or dies by so

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much or so little psychology as it has in it. Plots are really nothing as to vitality. They are all so shop-worn that it is wonderful any one has the face to take them down from the shelf and offer them to a customer. Every moving accident, by flood, by fire, by frost, by falls from precipices, and by fights in imminent deadly breaches, by midnight burglaries and noonday robberies, has been used again and again, so that but for the renewal of the race from generation to generation the dealer in them would be mobbed at his counter. That which is as forever new as to-morrow morning, and much newer than to-morrow morning's paper, is the fascination of man for man, not to say the fascination of man for woman, or the reverse. Who cares for a frightful catastrophe, when he can have a divorce case? Who would prefer a battle in the Philippines to an engagement in Newport? What is a murder compared to a murder trial? In the catastrophe, and the battle, and the murder, we have the gross impersonal face, the material of that novel of incident which is dead or dying, except in the interest of the innocent and the vulgar; and in the divorce, the engagement, the trial, we have the psychological romance which M. Verne is so much mistaken in supposing about to perish.

HAMLIN GARLAND.

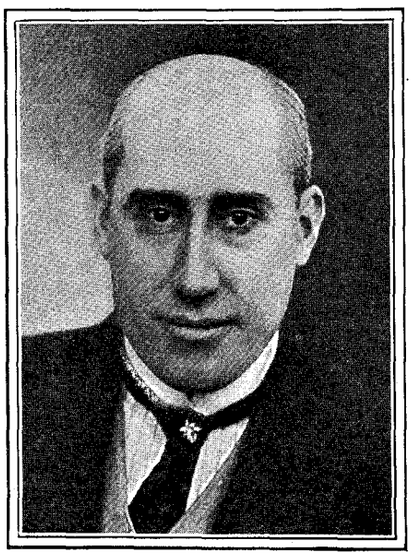
"It is imperishable. Wherever two human beings, or twenty, meet, it springs up and flourishes from their talk. It hangs its orchid blossoms from stems rooted in the viewless air, and yet this divine miracle is as common as the grass under our feet. Listen to the gossips over their afternoon tea, or when they meet with their milk-pails in the lane at twilight, and as soon as they begin the old, eternal question of their neighbors, and their affairs, and their motives, you have the psychological novel, which shall never die. No, dear M. Jules Verne, there never was a person more widely astray in his premises or farther from the truth in his conclusions than you, either as to the novel in general or the psychological novel in particular."

Mr. Hamlin Garland, while ready to concede that the novel will undergo great change, is not convinced that the merit and interest of the novel are declining, or that they are being subordinated by the newspapers. On this last point he writes:

"As to the truth and power of newspaper delineation of the facts of human life, I think M. Verne is in the wrong, so far as America is concerned. Our papers grow each day more instantaneous, and their views of life are like snap-shots by means of a kodak. Edition follows edition like reports from a Gatling gun. The thunder of the presses is incessant. Fiction, in the true sense of the word—calm and fateful delineation of human life—will never come from the swarming offices of our metropolitan dailies, but they may print and distribute stories as good as the best. The snap-judgment of the reporter seeking sensation and dealing with the abnormal in human life will never become a dangerous rival to the novelist who works at leisure and in repose, verifying what he writes from week to week as his story unrolls. From the sociological standpoint, the newspaper deals too largely with crime, with the abnormal, the diseased, to be in any sense a true chronicle of our time. The really dangerous rival of the novel, in my judgment, is the drama. We are soon to have an enormous revival of dramatic delineation of human life—a new drama, vivid, swift, humorous, and absolutely contemporaneous. Our ever-increasing centers of population demand the drama, and they will have it. The theater is to be the rival of both fiction and journalism."

Mr. John Kendrick Bangs seems to be perfectly willing to accept M. Verne's conclusions; but the nature of his arguments is such that it is hardly probable that the French writer will find his position materially strengthened. Mr. Bangs says:

"I quite agree with M. Jules Verne in his prophecy that the novel is passing, and that in a hundred years from now there will be no such form of literature, or at least not as we knew it. . . . If wireless telegraphy, why not bookless romances, typeless novels, pageless poems? We already have jokeless comic papers. These things are surely coming, and I foresee the day when without novels, poetry, or drama the public will be surfeited with romances and tales of the most stirring character; poems of stately measure and uplifting concept; psychological studies of the deepest dye; and dramas that will take the soul of man and twist it until it fairly shrieks for mercy—and all of these things men and women will get while they sleep. It is my impression that the literature of that period will be induced by pills taken before retiring and acting immediately thereafter. The man who wants a poem of a certain kind will swallow what, for the lack of a better term, we may call 'The Alfred Austin Pellet,' and live the resulting poem in his dreams. Then there will be 'Caine's Capsules for Creepy Creatures,' each guaranteed to contain ten grains of gloom, and absolutely free from humor, lightness, sunshine, or other deleterious substances, and which, taken three times a day, will enable every man to be his own 'Manxman.' In the drama 'The Belasco Tabloid' will induce dreams that will make Du Barry seem like a Rollo book in contrast, and so it will go. Some clever druggist will meet the literary necessities of the hour, and put up all the literature that anybody can possibly want in small doses, in every variety, and at a price which will bring it within the reach of all. It will be a great boon, and will enable thousands of men who might otherwise have been novelists, poets, or playwrights to turn their back on letters and take up some really useful occupation."



JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

ARE LITERARY WOMEN UNHAPPY?

MR. GEORGE B. BURGIN, a well-known English novelist, writes a letter to the London *British Weekly* insisting that the above question must be answered with an emphatic affirmative. He declares:

"The cultivation of the 'literary temperament,' in either man or woman, means the cultivation and development of acuter powers of perception. When a woman begins to 'take herself seriously' there comes a wish that the world should do so too. This is a perfectly natural wish; but it does not make for happiness, 'our being's end and aim.' When a woman 'takes herself seriously,' it means a certain amount of assertion on her part to convince the world that she is right, and it is the making of this effort which is the first step toward unhappiness. She becomes self-conscious, wrestles with problems, pines for pride of place, is wounded by the brutality of the critic who deems that art

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should be sexless. And that human longing for praise and appreciation, if not gratified, is bound to make a sensitive woman unhappy. If she does not get it, she suffers more acutely than men. Being a woman, she has finer sensibilities than the average 'male hog in armor.' Hence suffering, accusations of partiality, hysterical attempts to convince the world that she is really great. I yield to no one in my admiration for all that English women have done in literature, but

They learn in suffering what they teach in song.

"Besides, life is very short. If a woman is married and loves her husband, the fostering of that love and the enjoyment of the happiness it brings should prove far more engrossing than the committing to paper of her theories of life. The life of the writer demands a certain amount of sacrifice of the human heart. If she is to succeed, she must live with, and for, her creations; and in this absorption human ties become less interesting, are bartered for a shadow. The unmarried writer, on the other hand, is also absorbed in shadows which must one day fail her in some great human need. The cruel part in the life of a writer of either sex is that the work is never done; the shadowy world of fiction is full of such forceful insistence that it obtrudes itself at all sorts of unreasonable and incongruous hours and mars the realities. And there is something so sweet, so gracious, in all true womanhood that it distresses me to see it slowly drawn into an ink-pot.

"'I could an' I would' go further into the subject. I have the honor of knowing many 'literary women' whom I reverence and admire; and yet, notwithstanding that admiration and reverence, I am old-fashioned fogey enough to think that they are far more convincing than their works, that when they illume the social world with their presence the world gains more than by the reading of their books. There can be too many books in the world; there can never be too many women, whose mission it is to

Allure to brighter worlds and lead the way.

But they can not either allure or lead if they spend twelve hours out of the twenty-four in intimate communion with the ink-pot."

THE "IMMORAL" INFLUENCE OF RUSSIAN LITERATURE.

IN Germany, at least, if not elsewhere, a reaction against the influence of Russian literature, largely on the basis of its immoral teachings, is beginning to show considerable vigor. Among the leaders of this movement is the former friend of the Russian littérateurs, Hans Fischer, who, in his "Protest" against Russian literary tendencies, in the *Christliche Welt*, of Leipsic, shows something of the zeal of a convert. He says among other things:

"Tolstoy and Gorky are probably the most read of the modern Russian writers on the Continent, altho the influence of Dostoyevski, the greatest and most Russian of these three, is the most powerful on the thinking portion of the younger class of readers. It is high time to protest against this condition of affairs. Just think who and what these men are and were. Dostoyevski is subject to epilepsy, Tolstoy is old and decrepit, and Gorky comes from the lowest ranks of the proletariat. All three are thorough representatives of a barbarian type of thought. All three come from a church that has as little connection with true culture as has a Persian mosque. All three try to force the yoke of a Slavic morality and ethics on Western civilization. It is to be lamented that the Germans have not been able to resist the immoral influence of this literature. How much havoc has Tolstoy alone created in this respect! He has misled the young with his very moral scruples. There are many who through the purely passive morality of this novelist have really lost their moral manhood. In Christian circles we hear many warnings against the poison of Nietzsche's teachings, but this poison is not half as dangerous as the insidious, flattering, weakening poison of the Russian, notwithstanding its Christian scent. These Russians are corrupting us to the very innermost soul. What has become of the Germans that they have permitted a Tolstoy to supplant a Luther in their moral ideas and ideals! Their moral canons are a product of the Orient and are intended for the Orient, and have no connection whatever with the culture and civilization of the West. The morality of passivity may have its place in Russia, but not in the strong manhood of Western culture. The feminine, Slavic, and Slavish ethics are the outcome of a terrible and low state of culture. It is for this reason that we should raise our voices in protest against the immorality of modern fashionable Russian literature. Let us emancipate ourselves from the baneful spirit of modern Russian novelists."

Max Nordau, the well-known European critic, takes a somewhat similar view in a recent interview with a correspondent of the St. Petersburg *Novosti*. Gorky, he says, is a "pessimistic romanticist"—a fresh, powerful, individual writer, a word-painter, who, however, studies life through the spectacles of decadence. As for Tolstoy:

"His moral postulates resolve themselves into the negation of life, and, naturally, the negation of either individual or social progress. All moral teaching, of any school or tendency, necessarily implies this fundamental proposition—that life is good, worth living, and capable of amelioration and constant improvement. Morality, in short, is inevitably optimistic, and presupposes conscious and rational efforts toward the realization of the maximum of human happiness. . . . . .

"Whence, then, the charm and appeal, the apparent authority of Tolstoy? . . . . . .

"The truth is that Tolstoyism is the paradox of the age. The extraordinary success of his philosophy is due to the whole condition of our present civilization. Our era is an era of sordid materialism and doubt. The old idols are dethroned; the mysticism and enthusiasms of the old romanticism have lost all fascination. We have ceased to believe and hope, and life has ceased to mean anything. Tolstoy appears on the scene and attempts to revive and awaken the pure and lovely dreams of our youth. His mystical propaganda fixes our weary intellect and commands a reluctant, indolent response. We surrender ourselves without deliberation or the exercise of will. Such mystics have come to all decadent civilizations; such reactions are natural. In Biblical times they were prophets; in medieval ages they were minnesingers, troubadours, founders of religious and monastic orders; in our day the reaction is represented by Tolstoy and Wagner."

Will the world recover its faith in consequence of this reaction in art and thought? Nordau answers that this is impossible, and that all ultimate questions of "Why" and "Wherefore" are idle and unphilosophical. To ask them persistently is to return to Schopenhauerism and metaphysical pessimism. There are limits to the critical or pure reason, and the insolvable questions must be ignored alike by philosophy and art.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTES.

THE Queen of Roumania ("Carmen Sylva") has contributed an introductory prose-poem to a book of verse by Mr Arthur Upson, which will be published next month by Mr. Edmund D. Brooks, of Minneapolis.

THE chief of the Wenonah tribe of Red Indians, C. A. Robinson, has written a novel. It is entitled, "The Roving Red Rangers; or, Laura Lamar of the Susquehanna. A Thrilling Romance of the Old Colonial Days," and is published by the author at Greenfield, Ind.

SIGNOR MASCAGNI has been dismissed from the directorship of the Rossini Conservatory of Music at Pesaro, Italy, on the ground that he has been engaged almost continually abroad. It is believed that this action was largely due to the fact that the officials of the school are opposed to Mascagni's coming American tour.

DURING the coming winter it is proposed to give performances, both in London and Oxford, of a Nativity play, entitled "Bethlehem," written by Mr. Lawrence Housman, with music by Mr. Joseph Moorat. In order that the management may be free from any restrictions imposed by the censor of plays, the performances are being organized on a subscription basis.

A PROMISING literary career is cut short by the death in London of Mr. George Douglas Brown, the author of "The House with the Green Shutters." "Until the publication of this book last December," declares the London correspondent of the New York *Herald*, "Mr. Douglas Brown had been a publisher's reader, quite unknown to literary fame. His work, however, received quick appreciation by critics, and a bright career was prophesied for him. His style was praised by Mr. Andrew Lang, and another leading critic declared the work worthy of Robert Louis Stevenson. The success of Mr. Douglas, as he preferred to be styled for his pen-name, was in fact rapid and unmistakable He was an Ayrshire man and only between thirty and forty years of age."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

GAS-LEAKAGE AND ILL-HEALTH IN CITIES.

STATISTICS show clearly that a man's chance of life is greater in the country than in the city. In 1900 the average age of death in Paris was about 31 years, while in the French country towns it was nearly 36 years. Many accidental factors, of course, contribute to this shortening of life in cities, but the greatest is doubtless the overcrowding, with the resulting increase of infection, insufficiency of ventilation, etc. The purity of the air in cities is especially affected by leakage in gas-mains, which is much greater than is commonly realized, and the resulting injury to the public health has been increased by recent changes in processes of gas manufacture. This subject was discussed at a recent meeting of the New York County Medical Society. Says *The Medical News* (August 23), in a report of the discussion:

"To most people, and to none more than to physicians, it must come as a distinct surprise to learn that there is such an immense amount of gas-leakage in our large cities. Millions of cubic feet per day lost from the mains is the statement that boards of directors of gas companies have periodically reported to them. Modern conditions in our large cities have made this of even more serious significance than it was some years ago. The impermeable sidewalk and pavement of asphalt now make the ready diffusion of escaped gas into the atmosphere an impossibility. The consequence is the imprisonment of the gas beneath the streets to find an exit wherever it can into subways, sewers, and through the cellar walls of neighboring houses.

"This produces a condition of affairs that is eminently undesirable. The illuminating gas of the present time is an extremely dangerous poison. Modern improvements in its manufacture, far from making it less dangerous, have added to its toxic qualities and have rendered it more insidious in its effects. The introduction of the so-called water-gas, now practically exclusively used as the basis of illuminating gas, has cheapened the cost of production but has greatly added to the amount of carbon monoxid present in gas. This material is, as is well known, the most poisonous gas we may be brought in contact with in ordinary life. It is what is called familiarly the 'blue gas' that may be seen burning above a coal fire, and its presence, even in minute quantities, in inspired air, causes an intense tired feeling and gives rise to loss of appetite and headache. Much of the lassitude that is felt in a room heated by a stove on a day when the action of a high wind interferes with the draft is due to scarcely more than traces of this gas present in the atmosphere. It is much more dangerous than carbon dioxid, tho this latter gas is talked of so much more frequently. It is, in fact, the presence of carbon monoxid in considerable quantities that makes cases of gas-poisoning so much more serious and more hopeless than they were years ago."

Even in cases of so-called "sewer-gas" poisoning, we are told, the injurious element is not so much the normal gaseous contents of the sewers as the carbon monoxid of illuminating gas that has leaked into them. Says the writer:

"It is well known that excavations, in which the presence of asphyxiating gas is feared, may be considered safe if tests for the presence of carbon monoxid prove negative. Men who work in sewers do not suffer from the gases that are given off, and the atmosphere of large sewers like those of Paris is not laden with bacteria. The health of the workmen engaged in the London sewers or on the immense sewage farms outside of Berlin is better than that of the average of the general population, as has been proven by carefully kept statistics. These workmen seem to suffer from the infectious intestinal diseases, such as typhoid fever and dysentery, even less than the same class of working people engaged at other occupations.

"It would seem fair, then, to assume that the presence of the extremely diffusible and intensely poisonous carbon monoxid from escaped illuminating gas is the cause of the pathological conditions usually attributed to sewer gas. On that assumption there is good reason for serious alarm over the present gas-leakage in large cities as an element of danger to health. There are many anemic conditions constantly brought to the notice of the family physician in cities for which it is extremely difficult or even impossible to find a satisfactory reason. At times these conditions are accompanied by fever, loss of weight and appetite, and by constitutional symptoms that make them dangerous. Dr. Lloyd's cases would seem to be suggestive of at least one possible explanation, which is usually overlooked."

The writer believes that this state of affairs demands decisive action on the part of boards of health. In England there is a standard of the allowable toxicity of illuminating gas, and this should also be the case in our own cities. An earnest effort should be made to prevent the present enormous gas-leakage, and the attention of physicians should be directed to this important possible source of ill-health. More definite knowledge of the dangers involved and more careful clinical investigation may possibly throw light on obscure cases of bodily weakness and nervous disease that have hitherto baffled explanation.

SOME QUEER KINDS OF BREAD.

BREAD can be made out of almost any kind of vegetable substance, if we may credit an article contributed by M. Paul Combes to *La Science Illustrée*. Some of the kinds of bread described by him will be familiar to most readers, but others have a very odd sound. Says M. Combes:

"Bread made of pure oats with the addition of one-fifth of its weight of wheat has all the appearance of the best qualities, but its color is gray and its taste and odor are not especially agreeable. . . . . .

"Maize flour can be made into bread, but it must be mingled in equal parts with that of another cereal. . . . Half maize and half wheat makes a very agreeable and nutritious bread, easy of digestion and keeping fresh a long time. Bread of good quality can also be made by mixing maize flour and mashed potatoes.

"To make bread of rice, several handfuls must first be taken and boiled to a thick glutinous soup. When this has partly cooled it is poured on the rice flour, and salt and yeast are added. . . . During fermentation this dough, which is at first firm, becomes so soft and liquid that it would be impossible to make bread of it unless the hot oven were ready. . . . The baked bread has a fine yellow tint . . . and is agreeable to sight and taste. . . . . .

"The potato, mixed with wheat or maize, gives a very palatable bread, but it attracts humidity and easily becomes soggy. . . . . .

"In Corsica bread is made from chestnuts, without admixture of any other substance. It has not the firmness of ordinary bread, but is healthful, sweet in flavor, agreeable to eat, and easily digestible. It keeps more than fifteen days, and constitutes the chief food of the Corsican mountaineers.

"At different epochs attempts have been made to make bread of the seeds of divers leguminous plants.

"From the hygienic point of view the mixture of these farinaceous elements with cereals must be recommended, for by their richness in albumen and in nitrogenous matter these legumes furnish a bread as nutritious as that of wheat—but it may be foreseen that it will have the inconveniences of being heavy and difficult of digestion, and that it will become quickly hard, dry, and brittle.

"To obviate this, we may take a hint from the experiments of Lehmann on bread made with sprouted grain, which he prevented from becoming heavy and soggy by adding cooking-salt.

"Using this same principle, experiments made on various proportions of cereals and legumes have shown that the best bread of this combination is made when two per cent. of salt is added to a mixture of two-thirds rye flour and one-third flour of some leguminous vegetable (beans, peas, etc.).

"Bread composed of this mixture, without the addition of salt, becomes hard and brittle at the end of a few days, while the salted bread remains succulent and tender for a much longer time, and is as porous and light as pure rye bread. The addi-

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tion of two per cent. of salt does not injure the taste. A larger quantity does not hurt the bread but makes it less palatable.

"It has been said that beans, ground in a mortar, dried in the oven and then reduced to flour and mixed with only one-fifth of wheat, are capable of producing a very healthful and good bread. Experiment shows, however, that beans, as well as peas, lentils, etc., give, with this proportion of wheat, a heavy dough, indigestible and grateful neither to the taste nor to the smell. . . . . .

"Bread is made of acorns in some places, and in 1709 people were reduced to this extremity in various parts of France.

"In like manner all sorts of substances of vegetable origin have been used as substitutes for cereals in making bread. Among other substances we may mention mosses, dried and powdered. These really furnish good and tasteful nourishment and are still liked by the Norwegians.

"We may also cite, as having been used in bread-making, the roots of bryonia, colchicum, iris, serpentaria, mandragora, and hellebore, the leaves of aconite, etc.

"All these, with two or three exceptions, give only a very imperfect nourishment, and they can be of use only in cases of extreme necessity. Even then they must be mixed with a certain quantity of cereal flour."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE ENCLOSED ELECTRIC ARC.

OF recent years a new form of arc-light has been introduced into general use, and owing largely to this the methods of operating arc-lamps have undergone great changes. In *Science and Industry* (August) some of these changes are described and explained. Says the writer:

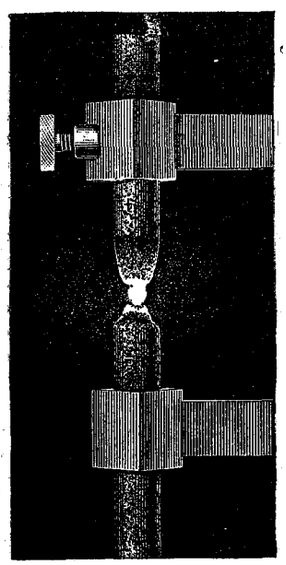

FIG. 1.—OPEN ELECTRIC ARC.

"In the older style of lamp the arc is formed between carbon points to which the air has free access. This style of arc, known as the open arc, is shown in Fig. 1, which is here given so that the characteristics of the enclosed arc may be compared with those of the open. The upper carbon is the positive, so that the current flows from the upper to the lower. The carbons become pointed after the arc has burned a few minutes and take on the form shown by the sectional view in Fig. 2. The upper carbon burns about twice as fast as the lower; and a small cup-shaped spot or crater, *a*, is formed in it. The bottom carbon is much more pointed than the upper and does not attain to such a high temperature. The greater part of the light is emitted from the crater, and is thrown downward at an angle of about 45 degrees. The temperature of the arc is exceedingly high and difficult to measure accurately, but it is estimated to be about 3,500° C. . . . . The chief objection to the open arc is that the carbons burn away at a comparatively rapid rate, thus making it necessary to trim the lamps daily. The positive carbon, if of the ordinary ½-inch or $\frac{5}{16}$-inch sizes, will burn about 1½ inches per hour, tho, of course, the rate of burning depends somewhat on the hardness of the carbon. Also, the light from the open arc is not suitable for interior illumination, as it has too much of a glare unless it is toned down by means of opal globes or other devices that generally cut off at least 50 or 60 per cent. of the light.

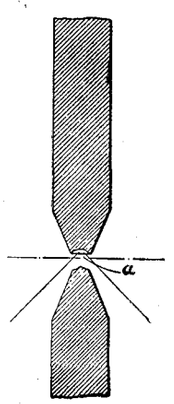

FIG 2.—DIAGRAM OF CARBONS IN OPEN ARC.

"A great step in advance was made by the introduction of the enclosed arc lamp, which . . . is now widely used both for indoor and outdoor illumination. The chief point of difference between the two lamps is that the newer style has its arc enclosed in a small globe which, while not air-tight, keeps the air away from the carbons to such an extent that the rate of carbon consumption is greatly decreased. Fig. 3 illustrates the arrangement of the carbons and enclosing globe. . . . . .

"The result of enclosing the arc as above described is that most of the oxygen present is soon burned out, and the arc burns in a hot atmosphere of carbon monoxid, nitrogen, and a small amount of oxygen. It is necessary to have a small amount of oxygen present in order to combine with the small amount of carbon given off, and thus prevent its being deposited on the enclosing globe.

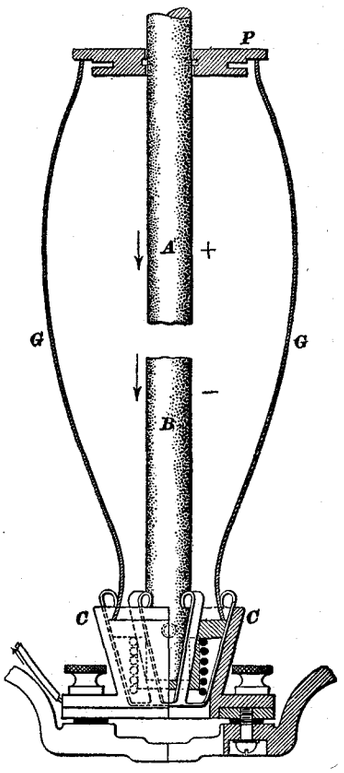

FIG. 3.—ENCLOSED ARC-LAMP. *A*, *B*, carbons; *C*, holders; *G*, enclosing globe; *P*, gas-cap.

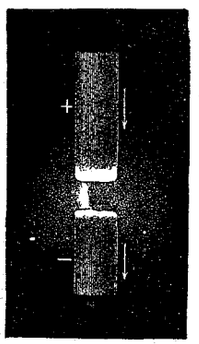

FIG. 4.—CARBONS IN ENCLOSED ARC.

"The general appearance of an enclosed arc is quite different from that of the open arc, as shown in Fig. 4. The ends of the carbons are nearly flat, and the light is of a softer and more pleasing character than that given off by the open arc. The flat ends of the carbons are probably due to the fact that the enclosed arc does not remain in one place, but shifts about over the ends of the carbons. There is no well-defined crater as in the open arc, and the arc is very much larger."

THE MEDICAL BELIEFS OF SPENCER AND DARWIN.

HERBERT SPENCER'S recent volume of essays fails to suit the specialists through whose ideas the veteran philosopher has seen fit to run amuck. *American Medicine* charges him with special unfairness to the medical profession, and contrasts his course with that of another great English scientist, Charles Darwin, who, according to the writer, was always medically orthodox, altho he had his little eccentricities. He says:

"Throughout his life Darwin was a great sufferer from ill-health, and spent a not inconsiderable part of his time in hydropathic institutions and treatment. As a vague cure-all for vague complaints these institutions at this time had a great vogue, and at first Darwin had a more profound faith in the efficacy of the 'treatment' than facts warranted. The proprietor of his favorite establishment, however, made his diagnoses by means of 'clairvoyants' or 'mediums,' and his medical treatments of the patients, so far as water, baths, 'packs,' etc., were not all-efficacious, were by means of mesmerism and 'infinitesimal doses.' Darwin's eminently inductive and careful mind was not swung from its conservative balance by this folderol, and despite the failure of hydropathy or any other -pathy to cure him, he never indulged in any antimedical dogmatisms and prejudices. In his last book, 'Facts and Comments,' as great a thinker and scien-

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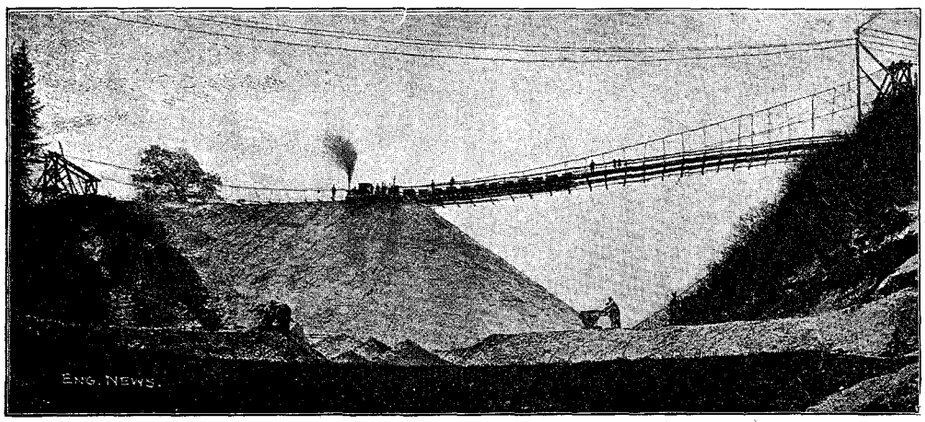
tist as one may admit him to be, Mr. Herbert Spencer exhibits the vice which some claim dogs the footsteps of his entire system of philosophy—that of the essentially deductive mind, the conviction as to a theory before thorough consultation of the facts, and consequently he does great violence—at least in his last book—to the facts about which he writes. In musical and in a number of other matters he also 'has his fling' at the world, but in a way that the world smiles sadly at the *sutor ultra crepidam* [the shoemaker away from his last]. The 'sanitary class,' the military class, the state clergy, are all a bad lot, all their acts being motived on self-interest of the lowest possible kind. He is against many things medical, but chiefly against vaccination, apparently regardless of facts, and even if it does produce immunity to smallpox, on the ground that the vaccine interferes with the order of nature and must produce 'other effects,' *e.g.*, measles, influenza, etc. A dose of castor-oil, as suggests our contemporary, *The British Medical Journal*, also causes 'an interference with the order of nature.'"

SUSPENSION BRIDGE FOR BUILDING AN EMBANKMENT.

AN ingenious method of constructing high earth embankments crossing narrow valleys is described in *Engineering News*, which obtains its information from the *Centralblatt der Bauverwaltung*. The novelty of the method, which is the invention of a Swiss engineer, M. Grémaud, consists in the use of a light suspension bridge, from which the filling material is dumped directly from railway-cars. "A road in course of construction near Freiburg, in the Swiss canton of Freiburg, was located so that it crossed two narrow but unusually deep valleys or ravines. The lengths of crossing were respectively 345 feet and 360 feet, the maximum depth of fill being 150 feet and 110 feet in the two cases. The side slopes of both ravines were steep, and the earth embankments which were planned for the crossing could not be practicably constructed by direct haulage with shovels or carts. It seemed necessary to employ trestle false-works on the line of the fill, and to build the embankment by dumping from the trestles. The great depth of the ravines, however, made this method very costly. In this situation . . . M. Grémaud conceived the idea of using a light suspension structure in place of a trestle; the comparatively small width of the valleys in question, and the light loads which would come on the bridge—only empty cars—spoke in favor of the scheme, and it was carried into execution, as shown in the view. The same bridge served successively for both embankments, the more readily as their width was about the same. A very light construction was found sufficient; the cables consisted each of a single wire rope, supported on wooden portal frames about 20 feet high, and anchored to platforms weighted with stone. The roadway, 13 feet wide, was of the simplest type, the floor beams suspended by light wire ropes from the cables. The filling was done from one end of the bridge, the engine and the loaded cars being thus always on finished embankment. The deflections of the bridge under its load, sometimes up to 3 feet, were of no consequence to the work, which was carried out very successfully."



TEMPORARY SUSPENSION BRIDGE USED IN CONSTRUCTING A HIGH EMBANKMENT NEAR FRIEBURG, SWITZERLAND.
Courtesy of *The Engineering News* (New York).

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION'S FIRST WORK.

IT is announced by the public press that the first tangible contribution to scientific research to be made by the Carnegie Institution will consist of the most perfectly equipped marine biological laboratory in the world, to be located at Wood's Holl, Mass. Says *The Public Ledger* (Philadelphia, August 25):

"The equipment of the new laboratory will be designed with especial reference to the pursuit of investigation of the problems of human life, which recent discoveries have demonstrated can be more effctively carried on by means of the simpler forms of marine fauna. The executive committee of the Carnegie Institution has contracted for the purchase of the plant now owned by the Marine Biological Laboratory Company, which will be made the nucleus of the new project. . . . . .

"The Marine Biological Laboratory, which was founded in 1886, . . . has been the property of private individuals whose interest in scientific research impelled them to erect a laboratory which would furnish an opportunity to scientists for the pursuit of investigations along biological lines. The enterprise has never paid expenses, and has necessitated frequent calls upon the stockholders for additional funds.

"It is already understood that certain scientists, who will avail themselves of the exceptional facilities afforded by the Carnegie Laboratory, will devote themselves especially to the investigation of the subtle problem of life. Certain startling results in this direction have been attained, while others have given promise of early attainment, and under the perfect conditions which will prevail there some remarkably valuable discoveries are anticipated."

Singularly enough, this first step of the new institution does not seem to be looked upon with universal favor among scientific men, at least if we are to regard the editorial attitude of *The Popular Science Monthly* as at all typical. The feeling of those who agree with that magazine may best be understood from a few quotations from its columns. It says:

"The Carnegie Institution, the Wood's Holl Laboratory, and science in America are face to face with complicated circumstances, and difficult problems are involved in any solution. The institution can contribute greatly to the development of science either by establishing and conducting several great laboratories or by cooperating with existing agencies. The majority of American men of science prefer the latter course and will regret the apparent decision of the executive committee to recommend the acquisition of a biological laboratory. It may be said that the various scientific and educational institutions throughout the country and their officers are selfish, hoping to share in the distribution of funds or fearing a new rival. It has, however, also been suggested that the officers of the Carnegie Institution may aggrandize the institution rather than contribute in the most effective manner to scientific research. We, however, believe that both the officers of the institution and the scientific men of the country are entirely sincere in their efforts to make the Carnegie Institution the most potent factor possible for the advancement of science. . . . . .

"Whether or not it is advisable for the Carnegie Institution to conduct a marine biological laboratory rather than cooperate with

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the fish commission and the various existing laboratories may be an open question, but it is undoubtedly true that most of those interested in the Wood's Holl Laboratory regret that it has been found necessary to turn it over to the Carnegie Institution. The Wood's Holl Laboratory is the only institution of national importance that has been conducted by scientific men. . . . The laboratory has illustrated both the strength and weakness of a democratic organization. There has been friction in the management, and the finances have never been in a satisfactory condition. On the other hand, there have been enthusiasm, self-sacrifice, and a high ideal of research. If the Wood's Holl Laboratory is directed from Washington, it will go forward with the efficiency of the scientific departments of the Government, and will be practically one of these, being for all essential purposes coordinate with the fish commission or the Geological Survey, but with scarcely one-fiftieth of the income. There will not, however, be found a director who will devote himself to the service of the laboratory without dreaming of receiving a dollar's salary, or men of science ready to give freely the time and money of which they have so little to spare. Those connected with the laboratory will no longer seek to give what they can, but rather to get what they can, and the whole spirit of the place will change."

VITALITY OF THE SKIN.

BITS of human skin removed from the body will live from two to ten days. This is the startling fact announced by Dr. Waller, an English surgeon, in a communication read before the Royal Society recently on the electrical phenomena of human skin. Says *The Lancet*, in a report:

"His [Dr. Waller's] researches, which follow on the lines of the experiments he has previously recorded upon the electric currents in the skin of the frog and the skin of the cat, show that excised human skin retains its vitality for a very considerable period. 'Healthy skin from the operating theater,' he finds, 'tested within 48 hours after operation, has always manifested indubitable signs of life,' meaning by 'indubitable' a reaction greater than 0.005 volt to strong induction shocks. This condition is contrasted with that of moribund skin and skin obtained from the necropsy room from subjects that have died gradually, where similar reactions are not obtainable. But 48 hours is very far from being the maximum period during which vitality persists. Much to his own surprise and notwithstanding every possible precaution against fallacy, Dr. Waller finds that 'on a healthy skin I have obtained what I take to be signs of life as long as 10 days after excision, and this did not appear to be a longest possible period.' As confirmatory of his results he quotes pathological observations on surgical skin transplantation which show that it may survive, especially in a semi-desiccated state and under antiseptic protection, when preserved for 7, 14, and even 21 days before being grafted. He might have mentioned a still more remarkable instance which has been recorded of skin parings, preserved for 6 months in sterile ascitic fluid, from which 22 transplantations were made with 16 successful results. In connection with these very interesting experiments upon skin currents we may remind our readers that Dr. Waller has recently shown that electrical reactions afford evidence of vitality not only in animal tissues but also in plants. Before the Physiological Society last winter he gave a beautiful demonstration of the susceptibility to electrical reactions of a beanstalk. He then proceeded to kill a portion of the stalk by electrocution, and show that after death the electrical reactions were no longer forthcoming."

Volcanoes and Dynamite—A Comparison.—Hudson Maxim, the inventor of maximite, has, in *The Woman's Home Companion* (August), been making an interesting study of the forces in the earth's interior—a study inspired by the recent volcanic eruptions. The suggestion is frequently heard, "that the earth may some time explode from the pent-up forces within; but the earth, Mr. Maxim asserts, can never explode from its own pent-up forces:

"Under our very feet at this moment, between the earth's solid crust and the molten interior, there is a pressure exerted more than double that which is capable of being exerted by the most powerful dynamite in the world. It is a generally accepted and probably true theory that the whole interior of the earth is a molten mass of rock and metals heavier than the crust above, and upon which the crust floats in a relatively thin layer. The thickness of the earth's crust within the great continents is probably from fifty to one hundred miles. If we estimate the pressure exerted by the weight of one mile of earth and rock at ten thousand pounds, which is well within the truth, then fifty miles of earth would exert a pressure of about five hundred thousand pounds, and one hundred miles would exert a pressure of one million pounds, to the square inch. Now, as the pressure capable of being exerted by the most powerful dynamite, exploded in a space equal to its own volume, is about three hundred thousand to three hundred and fifty thousand pounds, it is evident that if the whole interior of the earth were filled with dynamite, and exploded, it would be capable of exerting a pressure only about one-third great enough to raise the continents or to disrupt the crust of the earth. Of course, it goes without saying that vents would be found on the lines of weakness; still could the great gulf underneath a volcano be filled with dynamite extending far down into the bowels of the earth, the effects of its explosion would not be more disastrous or far-reaching than are produced by the pent-up gases spontaneously generated there. Were it possible to bring up from those depths a cubic yard of the highly compressed incandescent gases and gas-charged silica, and then give it sudden release upon the surface of the earth, the effect would be quite equal to that produced by the detonation of an equal volume of dynamite. We know, therefore, that the earth can never be destroyed from within."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

UNITED STATES AGAINST SCIENCE.—Our universities endowed by millionaires are humbugs, says Jean Jussieu in the *Revue* (Paris). The millions spent on them are wasted in fine buildings, it is averred, while on the intellectual side there is little or nothing to show. Hence America is really "against" learning and science.

GERMS ON FRUIT SKINS.—In a recent address E. H. Richards, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology said, according to the Philadelphia *Medical Journal*, that "the open-air fruit-stand should be abolished while the streets are kept as dirty as at present. An interesting experience was made recently. A pint of various fruits was picked at random from one stand, washed, and the washings analyzed. From that pint of fruit 140,000,000 germs were secured. All fruits that do not have perfectly smooth surfaces afford lodgings for microbes. Papers strewn about the streets are also dangerous disseminators of disease."

DOUBLE-HULLED STEAMSHIPS.—The St. Louis and Beaumont Transportation Company has been formed to construct a combination gulf and river steamboat under the patents of Capt. George O. Rogers. "The idea," says *The Marine Review*, July 24, "is to construct a steamer that can navigate the river with ease and the gulf with safety. The usual light draft of a river boat makes the navigation of the vessel in the heavy seas a dangerous one. The Rogers vessels are what may be called double-hull. The inner hull is a complete steamer in itself, subdivided by bulkheads into compartments containing the engines, boilers, quarters for the crew and cargo. This inner hull is susceptible of being moved up or down while the outer one remains practically stationary. This movement is controlled by a series of hydraulic cylinders secured to the outer hull with rams attached to the inner one. When the inner hull is raised to it highest point it projects from six to eight feet above the outer one, and the bottoms of the two hulls are then in the same horizontal plane and the excess of weight on the inner hull over its displacement is taken by the outer. In this position the vessel will be capable of running in rivers and shoal harbors. When the inner hull is lowered to its lowest point its keel or bottom is about six feet below the bottom of the outer hull. In this position great stability and steadiness is attained."

"IT is not difficult to find a parallel to the battle which Marconi is now waging for recognition of his rights as an inventor," says *The Scientific American*. "No one would now dispute the title of Morse to the telegraph, and yet the elements of the invention had been devised long before by Prof. Joseph Henry and others. Many an experimenter had labored long in endeavoring to produce an apparatus by means of which it would be possible to converse through long distances. Still, to Prof. Alexander Graham Bell justly belongs the credit of having furnished us with the telephone that bears his name. Given a number of old devices, an inventor ingenious and broad-minded enough to see their possibilities, and persistent enough to combine them into an apparatus capable of performing new functions, and a horde of claimants for the honor of having invented the apparatus evolved will forthwith arise. Such is evidently the usual experience of the successful inventor. Despite the persistent and bitter attacks of Sylvanus Thompson, and the cool disregard of German scientists for the work of Marconi, it seems reasonably certain that he will eventually receive his full meed of credit. A patent infringement suit is generally a thing to be avoided; but in Marconi's case it is almost to be welcomed, for only after a painstaking analysis by a United States court will it be possible to appreciate fully how great has been the contribution of Marconi to wireless telegraphy."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

IS JOHN THE EARLIEST GOSPEL?

PRACTICALLY all New-Testament scholars have agreed that the fourth gospel is chronologically the latest, and it is in the nature of a surprise that an attempt is being made to place it at the head of the list. Still more surprising is it that the new conclusion is sustained by conservative scholars in the interests of Christian apologetics. Lic. O. Wultich, a German savant, several years ago undertook to uphold this new theory, and now the attempt has been made on a larger scale by Dr. Küppers, in a volume entitled "Neue Untersuchungen über den Quellenwert der Evangelien," which has just appeared in Berlin and is attracting attention. His view of the origins of our four gospels may be summarized as follows:

(1) At an early date, scarcely two decades after the departure of Jesus, or as soon as 50 A.D., the Apostle John, at the urgent request of the other disciples, voiced by Andrew, wrote an account of the teachings of Christ. This fact is attested by a statement in the famous Muratorian Canon, the oldest account we have of the history of our gospels. What John wrote was anything but an exhaustive account; it was rather a group of sayings and doings of the Lord that clustered around his annual visits to the city of Jerusalem at the Easter season. The purpose was not to describe everything in the career of Jesus, but only to furnish the evidence and an abundant proof that, altho rejected by the official representatives of the Jewish hierarchy, he nevertheless was the Messiah and the Christ. In the nature of the case this Johannine account stood in need of important supplementing. This is what is meant by the statement in the beginning of Luke, where it is said that many had attempted to narrate "the things which have been fulfilled among us." The other gospels are all such attempts, supplementing the account of John. For many the appeal of John was undoubtedly too high. Then again, the Galileans must have wished to have a written record of what Jesus had done in their territory, since John's gospel was confined almost entirely to the ministry in Judea.

(2) The first to attempt such a supplementary account was Luke; at any rate his is the first which has been preserved. This gospel is not, as is currently claimed, "Pauline"; it is rather "Johannine," having drawn largely upon John, especially for the reports it contains of the passion, death, and resurrection of Christ. It was written soon after our present fourth gospel, and its contents are drawn largely from those who heard and spoke with Christ himself.

(3) Next after Luke came Matthew, written at a time when Paul and Peter were laboring together in the City of Rome, in the beginning of the sixth Christian decade and shortly before the death of Peter. Matthew's purpose was largely to supplement the work of Luke, especially in supplying from the sayings and doings of the Lord those things which would be apt to convince the Jews that Jesus of Nazareth was the true Messiah, as promised by the prophets and seers of old.

(4) The latest of the Gospel writers is Mark, written soon after the death of Peter in Rome. In contrast to the other gospels its origin was more of an accidental character, the author indeed adding to what had been written by the others, but chiefly aiming to furnish a compendious abridgment of the life of the Lord. It is the most independent of the synoptic gospels.

In this way the order of the first four books of the New Testament as generally given by critics is to be inverted. It is to be John, Luke, Matthew, and finally Mark.

Among the various discussions of this remarkable theory of the origin of the gospels, one of the most thorough is that of Professor Zöckler, of the University of Greifswald, in the *Beweis des Glaubens*, No. 8. He writes:

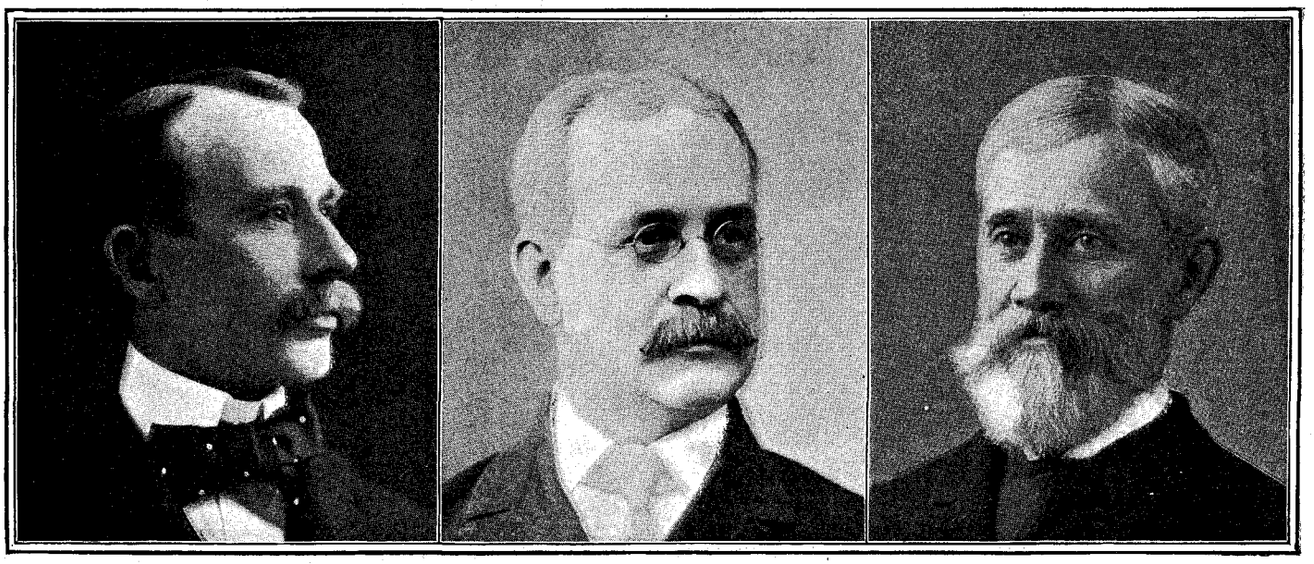
"It must be acknowledged that there would be some gains made for Christian apologetics if the new theory of the priority of John's gospel could be demonstrated. It would in fact solve the greatest of New-Testament problems, that of the fourth gospel. But this reconstruction is in conflict with serious facts which make its acceptance impossible. The principal reasons against it are these:

"It is the unanimous tradition of the oldest church fathers that John is the latest of the gospel writings. No tradition has a firmer foundation than this, and even the Muratorian Canon at another place plainly states that this is 'the fourth of the gospel books.'

"Then it would be impossible to understand the character of the fourth gospel if it were the earliest of these books. A full christology of the Lord would be unthinkable before an account of the external career of the Messiah had been issued. In the nature of the case John is supplementary to the other books and not these to John.

"Then, too, there are no indications in the first three gospels that these were intended to supplement the fourth, but internal evidences all show that this is not the case."

All things considered, it would appear that Dr. Küppers's theory will have to be backed by stronger arguments if it is to supersede the older view of the origin of the Four Gospels.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



RUFUS M. JONES, Editor of *The American Friend.*

FREDERICK A. BISBEE, Editor of *The Universalist Leader.*

GEORGE BATCHELOR, Editor of *The Christian Register.*

EDITORS OF RELIGIOUS PERIODICALS.—XI.

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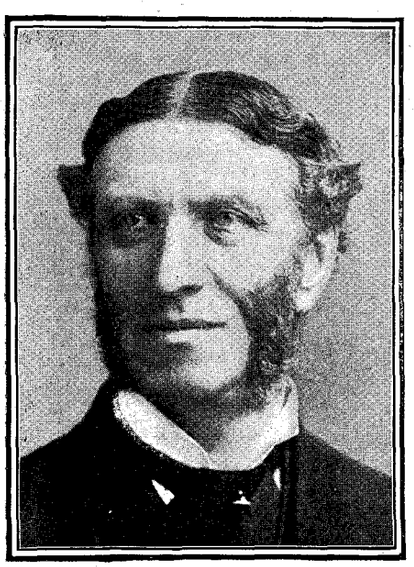
MATTHEW ARNOLD'S THEOLOGY.

MR. GLADSTONE once said of Matthew Arnold that "he combined a sincere devotion to the Christian religion with a faculty for presenting it in such a form as to be recognizable neither by friend nor foe." Matthew Arnold's theological writings are treated in a somewhat similar spirit by Mr. George Russell, the editor of Arnold's "Letters," and by Prof. Edward Saintsbury, the author of a well-known biographical study. Mr. Herbert W. Paul, however, whose new book on Matthew Arnold, in the "English Men of Letters" series, has just been published, takes a more serious view of the famous English critic's influence upon contemporary religious thought. He writes:

"No candid mind could, I think, find any fault with the aim of Mr Arnold's theological writings. Goethe told Eckermann that he thought his books had given men a new and enlarged sense of freedom. That was Mr. Arnold's desire, and it is surely a laudable one. The discussion of his methods is a delicate task. I know the heat of the fires which are banked beneath those treacherous ashes. Mr. Arnold had become alarmed by the attitude of the working classes toward the Christian faith. He did not know very much about the working classes, but some highly cultivated artisans read his works, and corresponded with him. From them he gathered that the cream of their order, the intellectual aristocracy of labor, were rejecting all religion because they could not believe in miracles, or in the verbal inspiration of the Bible. He thought it a grievous thing that people should squabble over such a question as disestablishment, while the very existence of religion itself was at stake. He therefore proceeded to set forth his own ideas of what reasonable men might hold and pious men might abandon. Popular theology rested on a mistaken conception of the Bible as a scientific work, whereas the Bible was literary, not scientific, and could not be broken up into propositions, like a manual of logic. Religion was concerned with conduct, and conduct he quaintly defined as three-fourths of human life. Nothing was so easy to define as conduct, tho nothing was harder than always to do right. The truth of religion was not to be proved by morals, nor by metaphysics, but by personal and practical experiment. 'He that doeth my will shall know of the doctrine.' This view was not original. Among Mr. Arnold's own contemporaries, Dr. Martineau was never tired of urging it. The definition of religion as 'morality touched by emotion' is happy, and the most orthodox Christian might accept it, so far as it goes."



MATTHEW ARNOLD.

Matthew Arnold's first book on an exclusively religious topic was "St. Paul and Protestantism," published in 1870. In it he insists that Paul was fundamentally and essentially a great moral teacher, rather than an exponent of religious theory. "This man," he says, "whom Calvin and Luther and their followers have shut up into the two scholastic doctrines of election and justification, would have said, could we hear him, just what he said about circumcision and uncircumcision in his own day: 'Election is nothing, and justification is nothing, but the keeping of the commandments of God.'" The publication of "Literature and Dogma" in 1873 marks, in Mr. Paul's opinion, a "distinct and definite epoch in Matthew Arnold's life." He declares:

"With this book he severed himself from orthodox Christianity, and even from Unitarianism as commonly understood. He had, indeed, a curious dislike of Unitarians, whom he called Socinians, which he may have inherited from his father. Yet his own creed, if creed it can be called, would have horrified Dr. Arnold far more than theirs. For he rejected not merely miracles, but the personality of God. Nor, it must be admitted, did he always express himself in reverent language, and with a due regard for the feelings of others. He gave intense pain to a distinguished philanthropist [Lord Shaftesbury], whose own beliefs were of the straitest, by comparing him with the Persons of the Trinity, and tho he afterward withdrew this unseemly jest, singularly devoid of humor as it was, the bad impression it created remained, because it was the index to a frame of mind. . . . . .

"These, however, are superficial criticisms, tho necessary to be made. The book is one of great power and beauty, saturated with religious sentiment, and inculcating the loftiest standard of morals. . . . Its object is wholly serious, and wholly laudable. It is to free Christianity from excrescences which, in Mr. Arnold's opinion, had corrupted the essence and marred the utility of Christ's teaching."

In brief, declares Mr. Paul, Matthew Arnold tried to show that "if stupid people would read the Bible less, and clever people would read it more, the world would be much improved." The train of thought indicated in "Literature and Dogma" is developed in "God and the Bible," a sequel to the former book and a reply to its critics. There is no levity in "God and the Bible," nor is it entirely destructive. Its first part aims to draw a distinction between Arnold's concept of God as the "enduring power, not ourselves, which makes for righteousness" and the "anthropomorphic" concept of popular religion; its second part is directed against those German Rationalists who regard the fourth gospel as an elaborate fiction in the style of Plato. "Last Essays on Church Religion" were published in 1877, and close the chapter of Matthew Arnold's theology. Says Mr. Paul:

"In the preface to this volume Mr. Arnold is more than usually explicit about his own creed. 'I believe,' he says, 'that Christianity will survive because of its natural truth. Those who fancied that they had done with it, those who had thrown it aside because what was presented to them under its name was so unreceivable, will have to return to it again, and to learn it better.' He pleads earnestly for some 'great soul' to arise, and purge the ore of Christianity from the dross. 'But,' as he adds somewhat bitterly, 'to rule over the moment and the credulous has more attraction than to work for the future and the sane.' It is, however, sometimes rather difficult to know what he would be at. For in his address to the London clergy at Sion College he gravely argues that the state should adopt 'some form of religion or other—that which seems best suited to the majority.' The London clergy showed him no little kindness, and politely made as tho they agreed with him. But they must have been a little staggered by this parliamentary view of the faith. It reminds one of the American who said, in the course of a discussion upon eternal punishment, 'Well, all I can say is, that our people would never stand it.'

"A higher conception of the Established Church may be found in these essays, where he says that it 'is to be considered as a national Christian society for the promotion of goodness, to which a man can not but wish well, and in which he might rejoice to minister. Mr. Arnold did not write for those who were satisfied with the popular theology. He wrote for those who were not. His object was not to disturb any one's faith, but to convince those who could not believe in the performance of miracles, or the fulfilment of prophecies, that they need not therefore become materialists. He could quote many texts on his side, as, for instance, 'Except I do signs and wonders ye will not believe,' and 'The kingdom of God is within you.' The occasional flippancy of 'Literature and Dogma,' however deplorable, is a small thing compared with the warfare against ignorance and grossness which Mr. Arnold never ceased to wage."

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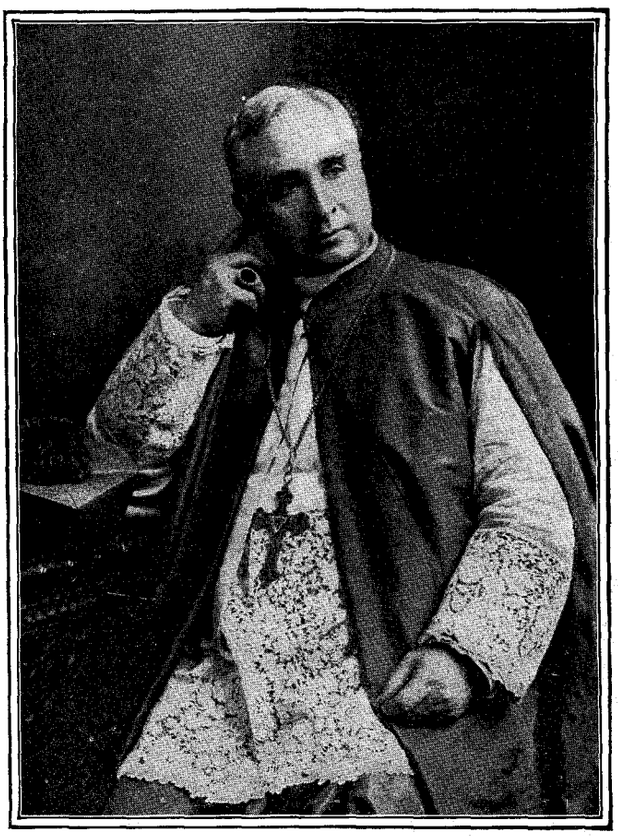
THE PRESENT STATUS OF ROMAN CATHOLICISM IN THIS COUNTRY.

THE appointment of Mgr. Guidi as the new Apostolic Delegate to the Philippines, and Bishop Farley as successor to the late Archbishop Corrigan, added to the interest aroused over the extended negotiations of Governor Taft with the Vatican, have had the effect of directing public attention, not only in this country but in Europe, to the progress of Roman Catholicism in the United States. Signor Salvatore Cortesi, of Rome, writes in the New York *Independent* that the United States contributes more to the Vatican revenues than any other country. He continues:

"The progress made by the Church of Rome on the other side of the Atlantic is so wonderful that it comes natural to ask whether the relations between church and state have remained as the spirit of the Constitution intended and as Benjamin Franklin appeared to have understood them when, in 1776, representing the just formed Federation in Paris, on being asked by the Papal Nuncio to notify his Government of the desire of the Holy See to consecrate a bishop for the United States, he answered that his Government had nothing to do with such a question, which was entirely out of its jurisdiction. . . . Now, after 112 years, the Roman Catholics claim 14,000,000 (which, however, others limit to 11,000,000), with one cardinal, 17 archbishops, 77 bishops, governing 14 ecclesiastical provinces, comprising 82 dioceses, and 5 apostolic vicariates. The 33 priests of 1790 have now become 12,429, and the few chapels of that time have developed into 10,689 churches, some of which are cathedrals which can stand comparison for richness and architectural value with the best buildings of the kind in Europe, besides 5,248 country chapels. The one college of Georgetown has expanded into seven universities, 81 seminaries, 163 boys' colleges, and 629 girls' academies, while there are 3,857 parishes with schools, 244 orphan asylums, and 877 charitable institutions.



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BISHOP J. M. FARLEY,
Archbishop Corrigan's Successor.

"The entire population of the United States, which in 1790 was 3,929,214, has become 19 times as much to-day, but the Catholics have multiplied 300 times, as, while they were then one-ninetieth part of the people, they have now risen to somewhat less than one-fifth.

"The largest center of the Roman Church in America is the archdiocese of New York, with an estimated Catholic population of 1,200,000—that is to say, nearly one-tenth of all the Catholics in the United States, while its numbers surpass those of all the most crowded centers of Italy, including Rome, Naples, or Milan; and only the principal archdioceses in Europe, such as Cologne, with 2,528,000 people, and Vienna, with 1,900,000, go beyond it."

In spite of the apparently large increase in Roman Catholic communicants, the opinion has nevertheless gained currency in several quarters that the church-membership is not keeping pace with the enormous influx of immigrants. The Rev. J. R. Slattery, D.D., superior of St. Joseph's Seminary, Baltimore, recently declared that, if this aspect of the case be considered, the Roman Catholic Church is actually losing ground. His statement is based upon the following statistics from the Catholic Directory:

Roman Catholic population in the United States in 1902....	10,976,757
Same in 1890.....	8,301,367
Increment in twelve years.....	2,675,390
Roman Catholic Immigration, 1890 to 1902.....	2,705,184
Net loss in twelve years.....	29,794

"Prælatus," a writer in *The Independent*, who is described by the editor of that journal as "a cleric 'preferred' to a position of influence and authority in the Roman Catholic Church," also sounds a note of warning. He writes:

"There are lessons which the Catholic Church in America gravely needs to learn; for here, too, there is a beginning of that social and intellectual retrogression which has made a Catholic Europe a thing of past history. In the social order there has been a stupid and vindictive defiance of the people displayed by more than one prelate. The sacraments have been refused to parents who, for good reasons, sent their children to public schools. There have been indiscriminate denunciations from high places of Socialism and Social-Democracy, as tho these terms in America necessarily included all the evils which they signify to the followers of Karl Marx and Bakounine. There has been a notable absence of Catholic priests and bishops from movements directed to political and moral reforms. There has not been enough encouragement of that perfect intermingling of all creeds and classes which is both the assurance of our country's safety and the indispensable condition of the church's permanent prosperity. . . . . .

"The American Church, young, prosperous, and powerful, has had its eyes opened to the European church, stale, decrepit, and disappearing. According to the use it makes of the vision will a momentous chapter of future history be written; a chapter on the decline and fall of Catholicity, or on its rejuvenescence and perpetual ascendency."

The elevation of Bishop Farley to the most important see in this country is regarded by the New York *Tribune* as a "recognition of the liberal American Catholics." The same paper gives the following account of Bishop Farley's career:

"Bishop Farley's early education was in County Armagh, Ireland, where he was born on August 20, 1842, but he came to this city when he was a youth and was graduated from St. John's College, Fordham, in 1866. His preparation for the priesthood was at St. Joseph's Provincial Seminary, at Troy, N. Y. He was ordained in Rome on June 11, 1870, and on returning to this city was assigned to the charge of St. Peter's parish, at New Brighton, Staten Island. Two years later he was chosen to succeed Bishop McNierny as secretary to Archbishop McCloskey, and his duties brought him into close touch with the affairs of the New York diocese. While he continued his duties as secretary he found time to take charge of the pastorate of St. Gabriel's Church, in East Thirty-seventh Street. In 1884 Pope Leo appointed him private chamberlain, thus conferring upon him the title of monsignor. In 1886 he was appointed a mission-

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ary director, and in the same year he became a diocesan adviser.

"As coadjutor to Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop Farley took upon himself a great burden of work in the New York diocese. His influence and popularity increased steadily, and it was known that Archbishop Corrigan's esteem and confidence continued unabated up to the time of the Archbishop's death. The clergy of the New York diocese and the bishops of the archdiocese of New York were practically unanimous in asking for the appointment of Bishop Farley as Archbishop Corrigan's successor."

JULIA WARD HOWE ON RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE, the famous author of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," tho now eighty-three years old, still takes an active part in religious life. Not long ago she made an address from a Boston pulpit; and to a recent issue of *The Chistian Register* (Boston, Unitarian) she contributes a characteristic paper on "The Religious Education of the Young." She writes:

"We Americans of the nineteenth century have passed through a period of strange revolutions, of metamorphoses akin to those

JULIA WARD HOWE.

Courtesy of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

of the earthquake and volcano in the world of physical phenomena. At the beginning of the last century the old order of things as regards religion was only here and there partially abrogated. Its grip was still firm upon the average of our people, by whom religion was held to consist in a certain very unnatural way of thinking and feeling. Those who stood aloof from this were classed either as opposed to religion or without it.

"Yet the time had come for the breaking of these fetters—the time for a simple and childlike Christianity to take the place of doctrines only less cruel than those of heathendom. Within the little space of my eighty-three years the fight has been fought, the victory won, and the undivine deity of vengeance and hate displaced by a divine of heart-thrilling love and majesty. Now this warfare was carried on by thinkers, writers, preachers, each one of whom had his part in the great task of religious deliverance. The fight was, nevertheless, a real one; and the weapons which achieved its end had the character of polemic instruments, and should be inherited with this understanding.

"Even in Mr. Emerson's serene prose and verse I perceive at times the smell of the fiery furnace. Parker glowed with its intense heat. In much of the Unitarian preaching of that time the effort was to destroy the boundaries imposed by insufficient scholarship and authoritative superstition. To-day the barriers are down, the field is open. Let us rescue from its débris whatever of real value was risked thereon."

May it not be, continues Mrs. Howe, that we have grown overconfident in the progress that has been made? "I grieve to see," she says, "that in some families attendance at church is held to be of no importance. I grieve still more to find many of our youth growing up in ignorance of the history and contents of our Bible." She says further:

"I know, and I suppose that others do, that within the period of doubt and struggle some carefully educated families have been brought up without the habit of prayer, without knowledge of the Scriptures, without the custom of public worship. When the great trials of life shall overtake the young people thus trained, when even prosperity may bring with it a weariness and distaste for life itself, where will these our dear ones seek comfort and spiritual guidance? Often within the Church of Rome, which so persistently proclaims itself the only true source of religious instruction—sometimes perhaps in the barren negations of the spirit which always denies, as Goethe's Mephisto calls himself. Where the true spiritual does not enter, the pseudo-spiritual will usurp its place. Where the right temper of philosophic question has not been inculcated, the insanity of universal negation may be looked for."

In the religious training of young people, adds Mrs. Howe, there should be no place for much that still passes in the name of religion—for "the religion of correct and set phrases, of familiar talk on themes which should be held too sacred for words, of terrific images of future punishment and inane visions of future reward." Our aim should rather be, she thinks, to present the "cardinal points" of religion. She concludes:

"Faith, hope, and love are to-day as essential to the well-being of the human soul as they were when Paul commended them in his famous chapter. We can present these great themes to-day freed from the clouds which once obscured them. Aspiration and service, faith in the love of God and in the right of every human being to the good-will of all—these doctrines do not mutilate, but complete the man as God intended him to be. It is said that the great Napoleon, hearing one day the sound of a mass-bell as he rode through some remote village, suddenly exclaimed, 'We must bring back the church.' It should need no Napoleon to suggest to us the deep necessity of religious institutions. Only, in any reconstruction of them, let us profit by what past ages have taught us, and make our church a temple toward which the hearts of all nations may turn with longing. Let us lift the tender lambs of our households over the rough débris of all that has been demolished, and set their feet in the green pastures and beside the still waters of which David was the prophet, but of which the dear Christ is the true shepherd."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE English Methodists have purchased a large piece of ground in the heart of London, now occupied by an amusement hall, a theater, and business blocks, paying for it more than $1,000,000. On this site they are soon to erect a denominational headquarters with accommodations for their various societies and bureaus.

SAMUEL F. PEARSON, the prohibition sheriff of Portland, Me., whose death was reported a few weeks ago, was a Baptist clergyman. "He found Portland with more than two hundred open saloons," declares *Zion's Herald*, "and closed every one of them." Mr. Pearson's successor is Charles Dunn, Jr., an active member of the First Baptist Church of Portland.

A VIGOROUS protest has been made by the Vicar of Treugier, France, against the proposal to erect there a statue of Ernest Renan. The New York *Evening Post*, which comments on this "lack of rapport between the greatest French scholar of our time and his natal village," thinks that the vicar's protest is wholly logical. "The village is profoundly Catholic," it says, "breathing a spirit of religion which Renan definitely renounced. The statue of the finished dilettante and smiling unbeliever which Renan became would be strangely incongruous among the simple, serious folk from whom he sprang."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE AND AN AMERICAN GIRL.

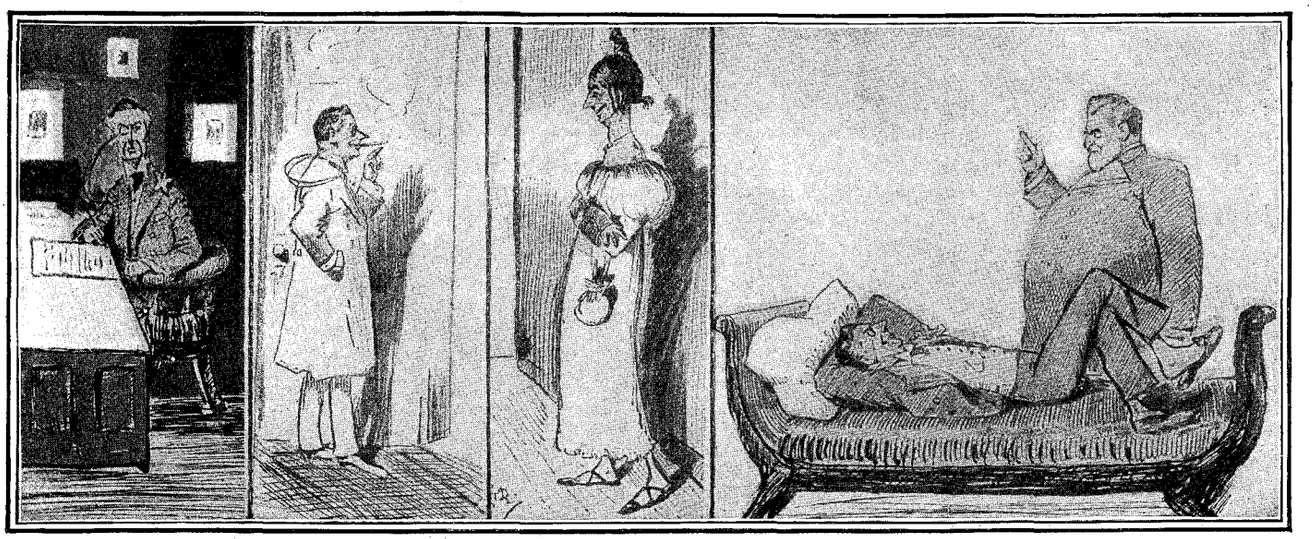
FREDERICK WILLIAM, the German Crown Prince, is twenty. Three months ago he fell in love. The object of his affection was an American girl whose name it is only fair to withhold in view of the fact that the real facts in the case are in dispute, if indeed the whole story be not a hoax. The beauty of this young American lady has been the subject of cable despatches to the remotest regions of the globe. There can thus be no reflection upon the good taste of the German Crown Prince, who, according to a Bismarckian organ, must marry a German princess soon. German princesses are certainly handsome in the sense contemplated by a homely proverb, and for this reason the Paris *Matin* cordially forgives the Crown Prince his preference for the American girl. He told her of his love and he gave her a ring. But when Emperor William heard of it his displeasure was extreme. Messenger after messenger called upon the young American lady to get back that ring. Worn out by such persistence our young countrywoman was at last reduced to the desperation of the maiden in the poem who, swearing she would ne'er consent, consented. She threw the ring in the last messenger's face, her feelings being described in the cable despatches as those of "wounded love." The London *Daily News* goes elaborately into the subject:

FREDERICK WILLIAM,
The Overworked Crown Prince of Germany.

"The romance of the Prince, the ring, and the lady is circumstantially narrated, and besides, as our Paris correspondent reminds us, the hero is only following in the steps of other princes, who have sacrificed their worldly prospects in order to marry the lady of their choice. Until a telegram from the German Emperor arrives to set us right, there is nothing to prevent our believing that the young heir to the Prussian crown threw himself at the feet of an American damsel at Blenheim, put upon her finger the ring that Queen Victoria gave him, and vowed that, tho he could not make her an empress, he would wed her openly and let the outraged Hohenzollerns and demented chamberlains do their worst. How far the future has been mapped out, and whether the Monroe Doctrine will permit the young couple to live in America and earn an honest livelihood, if the imperial parent turns out to be implacable, is a matter for conjecture. The American duchesses will doubtless exert themselves to bring off so pretty a match. Americans have married princes before to-day, but not, we believe, crown princes, and the marriage would be none the less welcome in the States because it establishes, if we may so describe it, a record."

Some very serious reflections are suggested to our authority by the whole affair:

"Is it not time that the crowned heads accustomed themselves to looking outside the charmed circle of royalties for wives and husbands for their offspring; or, if they lack the nerve, to let their heirs, at any rate, do their own wooing? The sacred circle is a very narrow one, and though English



"A singularly engaging *tout ensemble*."

"I am, in fact, quite an authority on weeds."

"I was once devoted to private theatricals."

"I take no exercise: I lead a Seddon-Tory life."

PICTURE HITS AT CHAMBERLAIN. —*Punch* (London).

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princes may for a time continue to marry German princesses, and German princes come to England for their brides, the intermarriage of cousins has its limits, and the stock of the ruling families must somehow be replenished if the same families are to continue to rule. . . . Queen Victoria had a Scottish noble for her son-in-law, and a daughter of the King is a Scottish duchess. But in these matters the English court, as we are led to believe, is not in accord with others. And, whatever the future may have in store, we are afraid that the brave young Crown Prince will have to choose between the young lady and the throne of the Hohenzollerns, a choice, which, at his age, will, no doubt, be simple enough."

The young Crown Prince, in the mean time, has been having a hard time of it. He has been kept a prisoner in his room and visited with all the severities of Emperor William's displeasure. If we may credit what London *Truth* says, his lot, like that of the policeman, is not a happy one:

"The German Crown Prince has been in an unsatistactory state of health for some time past, and it is understood that he has been ordered entire rest for a lengthened period. The Crown Prince's health has broken down under his rigorous military training, added to a severe course of studies. It is rumored at Berlin that the Crown Prince will go for a long cruise in the Mediterranean in the imperial yacht *Hohenzollern*. His collapse has caused no surprise at the court of Berlin, for it is a matter of notoriety that he has been preposterously overworked for a long time past."

His future seems to be cut and dried, for the *Hamburger Nachrichten* says his marriage to a German or Austrian princess has been decided upon. The Archduchess Margaret of Tuscany is mentioned by this paper as his future spouse provided she renounces the Roman Catholic religion. The Crown Prince made a most favorable impression, we are told, when he visited the Saxon court recently:

"At first he manifested a slight but friendly gravity, but subsequently the dreaminess left his countenance and he laughed as only a bright youth of his age can laugh. Particularly noteworthy was his noble bearing toward the aged King of Saxony, while to the Queen he showed himself a gallant cavalier, presenting her, as he took his leave, with a magnificent bouquet and making her the most princely of obeisances."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE VATICAN'S POWER IN SPAIN.

THE Pope's Nuncio seems to have the upper hand in the conflict that has been raging throughout Spain for months. The object of the Government is to deal with the religious orders, which appear to exercise an authority incompatible with certain secular functions of the state. It is now some months since the Nuncio practically took the matter of the religious orders out of the Government's hands by telling them to get registered, or rather to register themselves. He then extended the protection of the concordat to them. These acts of the Nuncio's were denounced by the *Heraldo* (Madrid), which said that Spain too evidently could not do anything without the approval of the Nuncio from Rome. The *Liberal* (Madrid) protests vehemently against what it terms the usurpation of power by the Pope's representative. As for the ministry, it seems helpless. Summing up the situation, Dr. E. J. Dillon says in *The Contemporary Review* (London):

"Thus by a stroke of the pen of Monsignor Rinaldini [the Pope's representative] a question fraught with far-reaching results was solved without the slightest reference to the interest of the state. The Government was deprived of the right of withholding its sanction from communities which it may know to be illegal or believed to be harmful. The state is forbidden by the Pope to legislate on certain matters of private law, public law, and economics. . . . The calculation of the Nuncio, or of his superior, Cardinal Rampolla, was ingenious and correct. He played off Carlism against monarchy, civil war against peace with Rome, and the game was won. But the method has one great drawback: it weakens the hold of the dynasty on the country. The Nuncio made it clear that the Pope's good disposition toward Spain was the result of his friendship for the august lady who has governed the country for so many years, and he implied almost as clearly that for the sake of the peace thus guaranteed by Rome the Spanish people must be content to allow the monarch to play a more preponderant rôle in the Government than belongs of right to any one individual in a constitutional country."

Competent observers in Europe do not know what to make of the situation. The young King has been going about the country, meeting with enthusiastic receptions everywhere. His mother has paid a visit to her native Austria for the first time in nineteen years. But the applause with which the young King is greeted must not be taken to mean that the people are in accord with the Government, says the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels):

"If Alphonso XIII. had energetic advisers, desirous particularly of protecting the interests of the throne and the interests of the country, they would have taken advantage of the present calm. They would have destroyed once for all the power of the anti-royalist parties by taking up liberal reforms and by granting the people's demands. Our only fear is that the enthusiastic receptions given the King will be interpreted in governing circles as indorsements of the policy now prevailing in Madrid. This consists in placating the Conservatives by making to the Clericals concessions that are inconsistent with a liberal policy. This being the case, there can not be much delay in finding out that a serious blunder has been made."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

OUR COLLEGE PRESIDENT AS A HUMBUG.

HIGHER education in the United States is a fraud and a farce. Millionaires who endow universities in this country do it only to advertise themselves. Our college presidents are appointed with a view to their pursuit of the dollar. University buildings are built extravagantly in order to make a show. As for our education it does not educate. American universities are simply part of a colossal sham in which nobody of insight has any faith, but in which everybody pretends to believe. These are the conclusions of Jean Jussieu in the *Revue* (Paris), his article being entitled: "American Democracy Opposed to Learning." He is especially severe upon millionairism:

"It may be inferred from the splendid gifts of American rich men that learning is honored. Yes, my God! it is honored, but in the spirit of the husband who pays without objection his wife's enormous bills because he is delighted at having a spouse who is admired."

Anyhow, these millionaires, writes our critic, do not give their millions willingly to the universities. They part with their money usually because the college presidents pursue them. An American educator who can not get money out of millionaires must abandon all hope of ever becoming a college president:

"There is a strong tendency to elect as presidents of universities men and women who possess enormous fortunes. The reason advanced is that the heads of such institutions should have minds adapted to practical affairs rather than to scientific research —which is partially true. In reality, however, the choice of a university president is mainly a double speculation. First, such and such a one, as president, will feel morally obliged to make good any deficit at the end of the year. Secondly he will have, by virtue of his own millions, easy access to the society of millionaires and will thus be at the source of endowment. 'There,' proudly affirmed a professor in one of the great American universities recently, pointing to his president, 'there is a little man who in five or six years has begged $4,000,000.'"

The college president can not have a very easy time of it, for our authority says that his first request for money is refused, but he asks again and again until the unhappy American mil-

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lionaire parts with a large slice of his fortune to rid himself of a tormentor. But the money is not spent as it should be—on monographs by learned men. It is wasted on buildings. The evil is beyond reform, because the youth of the country approves of it. American youth is a dreadful thing. To quote anew:

"Youth is a terrible power in the United States. As in the case of woman America has been the first to favor a real and beneficial emancipation of youth—that is, youth has been given simply its rights. Youth should not suffer because it is weak. Quite the contrary. Parents are responsible for the existence of youth and therefore for its happiness. This feeling is very strong across the ocean, and a great part of life revolves about the children. But there is a lack of proportion. Upon pretext of never depriving youth of possible enjoyment, of never making its life painful, the responsibility of decision is often left to it in matters in which it is incompetent. In this way youth has finally come to be the deciding authority in education. Hence it has eliminated from education all that is not pleasure or distraction. Everybody knows the anecdote of the Athenian general who said one day: 'Greece rules the world. Athens rules Greece. I rule Athens. My wife rules me. Hence my wife rules the world.' It could be said in the United States: The school rules learning. The teachers rule the school. The parents rule the teachers. The children rule the parents. Hence the children rule learning."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE REVIVAL OF PANLATINISM.

PANLATINISM is not by any means a new sociological and political problem. It has been seriously advocated by many as far back as the beginning of the nineteenth century, and during the French revolution of 1848 prominent men like Lamartine, Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, Emmanuel Arago, Ledru Rollin, and Godefroy Cavaignac thought that the time had arrived to effect a practical union of the Latin races. Panlatinism to-day has many supporters in Italy and France, and a special organ, the *Renaissance Latine*, is published in Paris for the propaganding of their ideas. It may be said incidentally that this organ has largely contributed to the present cordiality between Italy and France, notwithstanding the renewal of the Triple Alliance. Under the heading "Ancestral Ideas," Mr. Paul Adam urges in the *Renaissance Latine* closer social and political relations between nations of Latin origin. "The Latins," he says, "have effected Italian and German unity, they have established the French Republic; and they have even tried to found a European Republic." He discusses also the advantages to-day of "closer relations and more cordial friendship among the Latins." He writes:

"We are on the eve of a disruption of the Austro-Hungarian empire which will furnish seventy-five million Germans with a chance to organize themselves into a homogeneous nationality ready to throw the sword of Brennus into the scale of European equilibrium. The time has come to ascertain if the people of the Mediterranean are able to acquire an equivalent strength. If they can not do so, the maintenance of peace is an impossibility, because the main desire of a numerous race overburdened by over-production is to take possession of the maritime countries."

Therefore a political union of the Latin races is of primary importance for the protection of their mutual interests, for self-preservation. This can not be accomplished, however, without firmly establishing the sound principles of a new and fecund philosophy. This is the ideological viewpoint of Mr. Paul Adam. He contends that this philosophy should be based on a "generous and clear sentiment" of the ideal objective of the Latins. In the confusion of modern ideas, they must select for themselves. They must have a "gospel" of their own, a "credo" in opposition to the Nietzschean Satanism of the Germans. They must unite for the development of life. We quote again:

"Life! This alone we should respect. We must above everything favor life. The effort which tends to diminish it should be called evil. The effort which multiplies it is named goodness. Any other kind of moral is usurping. Without committing an error we call life everything which leads us toward death, but particularly everything which repels us from it. . . . It is important to favor life, as it is the fundamental principle of useful and speculative morals. Do not kill. Love. Love always. It is proper to succor the weak man and to evolve the latent force from him. Show him, however, that he can always acquire force and assimilate it, if he does not destroy it."

As a consequence, Mr. Paul Adam asserts that the ideal of the Latins should consist in "a generous effort toward peace, toward the 'era without violence,' resulting from a stronger conscience previously acquired by them."

Considering the same question in the *Revue Blanche*, M. Xavier de Ricard examines the conditions under which the Latin alliance should be effected, so as not to conflict with the general interests of justice, civilization, and liberty, which are far above all considerations of "country" and "patriotism." He writes:

"The Latins found a composite race to which they gave cohesion, and a true sentiment of their relationship and of their common destiny. Each time a Latin people lost the sentiment of its Latinism, it lost itself; it found itself on the contrary when it recovered it. Our task at present should consist in restoring the Latin tradition falsified by centuries of error and ignorance; we should cease to believe the sophisms, the lies, the calumnies of our adversaries. Pan-Germanism and pan-Slavism were bound to recover sooner their individualism, having a past much shorter and less complicated. Our task has been much harder. In this respect we shall not lose sight of the numerous objections formulated and repeated *ad nauseam* against the 'renaissance' of the Latin races. Our irreparable inferiority has been proclaimed; it has been claimed that it is impossible for us to constitute an harmonious race on account of the discords which most of the time are the results of the cunning politics of other races ever on the alert to grab our inheritance. The time has arrived —and it is none too soon—for us to march resolutely against our adversaries, and to dissipate the prejudices, the calumnies through which others try to foster misunderstanding, mistrust, and uncertainty in a threatened 'family' which is lost if it does not unite. I have said 'family' and I insist upon the word, because it does not imply the unity of the race. The Roman conquest not only revealed to us our relationship, but it created it for a few people who entered the family through adoption. In many cases—among the Gauls, for instance—the Romans were not conquerors in the true sense of the word; they were liberators. They liberated or preserved the indigenous populations from the domesticity to which they were reduced or threatened to be reduced by foreign invasions which had not even brought to them civilization, as Rome did. And this is precisely the reason why most of these populations, after the period of fear and surprise had elapsed, adopted the Latin culture with astonishing zeal and promptness. They recognized in it the form and the expression of their own genius."

To the assertion that the name "Latin" does not answer to a scientific definition, M. Xavier de Ricard opposes the contention that it answers to an historical fact. The French are no more the descendants of the Franks than the Englishmen descend from the Angles. "Our language and our dialects," he says, "arise no more from Latin than we descend from the people of the Latium; but they went through the influence of the Latin language, exactly as we went through the education of the Roman nation." Latin relationship is based upon history, language, education, literature, and art which impose upon it peace, solidarity, friendship, and mutual protection. M. Xavier de Ricard does not believe in British and German imperialism; the Latins do not want a Cæsar or a Napoleon. In fact the adventure of Napoleon was punished as it deserved. He advocates a Latin federation, and concludes:

"Liberty alone and equality are able soundly and usefully to rebuild the Latin fraternity. We do not aspire to Latin unity, but to Latin federation."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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RUSSIAN PRESS ON RUSSIAN FOREIGN POLICY.

DIFFERENT from the views expressed by the press of Western Europe are the Russian interpretations of the latest international event—the visits of the King of Italy and the Emperor of Germany to the Czar of Russia. Are changes in the Old-World grouping of the Powers foreshadowed by these imperial interviews and visits? The old alliances have but recently been renewed, and formally at least Russia and France are opposed to the triple combination in which Germany is the predominant partner. Is such a situation compatible with friendly and even intimate relations between the Russian court and the courts of Germany and Italy? These questions are discussed with remarkable freedom by the St. Petersburg press, and the opinions expressed do not read like "inspired" or perfunctory utterances. Particularly outspoken is the *Novoye Vremya*, which practically declares that Emperor William's visit is of no political significance whatever, because Russo-German relations are inevitably those of rivalry and antagonism. It says in one of its editorials on the subject:

"The dreams of Russo-German agreement upon the general lines of Asiatic policy are alluring, but hardly realizable. The cardinal question in this sphere is the Bagdad railway, and this can not be settled to mutual satisfaction. Partnership with Germany in these enterprises is out of the question, for we can not consent to any invasion of our exclusive interests. Neither German expansion in Asia Minor nor German colonization of Mesopotamia, nor the increase of German influence in Persia can be pleasing to us. The fulfilment by Russia of her historic mission requires the defeat of the German plans; how, then, is agreement possible? As for the Far East, tho no collision has yet occurred in that quarter, yet our aims there are so incompatible with German designs that the methods of the two Powers must necessarily be mutually exclusive. In Africa, again, there is no basis for common action, for German interests are substantial in that continent, while ours are almost *nil*."

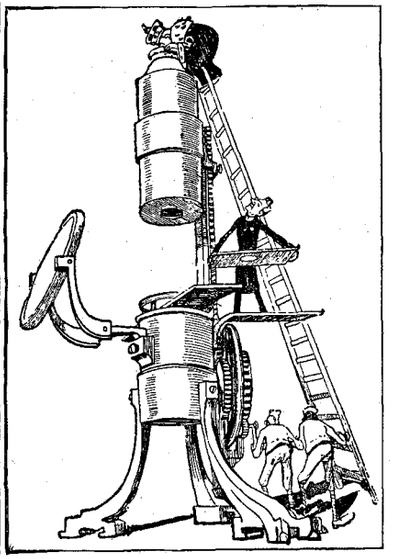
Turning to internal questions, the paper says that the present friendship between the two Powers is menaced by the German tariff and the prospect of a commercial war. In these days, it adds, commercial antagonism precludes political harmony, and it hopes that the Emperor's visit may improve the chances of negotiating a satisfactory commercial treaty. One thing it admits—that the Dual Alliance is in no sense hostile to the Triple Alliance, and that these two combinations are now rather complemental to each other, neither being aggressive and both working for the preservation of the peace of Europe.

The *Novosti*, never anti-German in its policy, takes a less uncompromising view of the future of Russo-German diplomacy, but it also emphasizes the necessity of removing the commercial differences between the two countries. It says:

"Should the treaty expiring in 1904 be followed by no agreement of a more liberal character, retaliatory measures and customs reprisals will become unavoidable, and this will react on the political side of the relations between Russia and Germany. . . . Otherwise there is no danger of a conflict. All Europe wants peace, and the German Emperor has abundantly demonstrated the sincerity of his pacific declarations. But unhappily, thanks to Germany, the peace must remain an armed peace. The Teutonic empire has developed along military lines, and must rest largely on force. Projects of even partial disarmament find no favor in her eyes. All other Powers are compelled to imitate Germany and to adhere to militarism. This is an evil to be constantly kept in view, but the condition is, after all, better than one of war and perpetual fear of war. Modern Germany, having established herself firmly in Europe, is now aiming at world politics and colonial empire. Her ambitions and designs are so colossal and grandiose that the purely European questions, entering within the purview of the Triple Alliance, have been reduced to secondary importance. That is why the existence of the two great combinations maintains neighborly and amicable relations between Germany and Russia, who are ostensibly in opposition to each other."

With regard to Italy, the Russian papers agree that the better understanding between the King and the Czar is the natural result of Franco-Italian harmony, as there never were any direct differences between the senior partner of the Dual Alliance and the youngest partner of the Triple Alliance.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JOHN BULL: "Now I've gobbled South Africa I'll get after Madagascar." —*Silhouette* (Paris).



CHAMBERLAIN: "That is the latest bit of your empire, sire." —*Lustige Blätter* (Berlin).

AFTER THE WAR IS OVER.

POINTS OF VIEW.

HOLLAND'S FUTURE.—The Spanish-American war made the Dutch think of a closer union with Germany, says the *Preussische Jahrbücher* (Berlin), and this fact may have important results in due time.

WILLIAM II. AND VICTOR IMMANUEL III.—The German Emperor did not "force the hand" of the King of Italy at the renewal of the triple alliance, according to a writer in the *Revista Moderna* (Rome). The two rulers are on the best of terms and in hearty agreement politically.

ROME WITHOUT THE POPE.—The Eternal City would be a sorry place without the august pontiff of the Vatican, according to the *Civilta Cattolica* (Rome), in a recent article. "Neither Pius IX. nor his successor, Leo XIII., deemed it a duty to go the way of exile. They remained prisoners in Rome." Nor do the nations generally entertain "the sectarian, barbarous, anti-Italian, anti-Christian conception of a Popeless Rome."

AGITATION IN ITALY.—"Disturbances and strikes are constantly occurring throughout Italy," says the *Civilta Cattolica*, the organ of the Jesuits at the Vatican. "The Socialists seize every opportunity of maintaining and aggravating a perilous situation that foments class hatred. If they can not allege lack of work or low wages, they urge new arrangements for higher pay between farmers and peasants or between capitalists and factory hands."

THE FRIARS.—The friars in the Philippines are "pestilent," avers *The St. James's Gazette* (London), adding: "It is easy to understand that their methods and traditions are intolerably repugnant to the enlightened system which American statesmen intend to substitute for the clerical régime. But how are these Dominicans, Franciscans, Augustinians, and the rest of the fraternity to be got rid of? It is hardly consistent with American ideas of tolerance and freedom to expel them from the islands."

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An acre of rubber trees brought into bearing on our land will produce a net income of from $200 to $300 a year for more years than you can possibly live. These figures are not paper estimates and they are not ours. They are based upon results now being actually obtained in scientific rubber culture, and they are proven by the most reliable sources of information in the world—the Government reports of the United States and Great Britain.

The remarkable opportunity is now open for securing shares in this great enterprise, each share representing an undivided interest equivalent to an acre of land in our orchard, on a plan by which we plant and bring this orchard into bearing. There is no large cash down payment, as the purchaser pays for the land in modest monthly instalments running over the development period.

We plant 600 trees to the acre, and "tap to death" 400 of them, getting every ounce of the rubber milk from them and leaving 200 trees to the acre, the normal number for permanent yield. The advantage of this early tapping is that by so doing dividends begin in the same year, and are sufficient before the shares are all paid for, to pay your money nearly all back.

Our shares are selling at $12 above par right now and are selling fast. The second advance of $12 per share takes place Sept. 30. That is absolutely the last day upon which you can secure your shares at the present figure.

Anyone can own such shares, or acres. Supposing you buy only five. You pay $20 a month for 12 months, then $10 to $25 a month for a limited period, until you have paid the full price of the shares in the present series—$252 each; but during the period of these payments, you will have received dividends amounting to $210 per share; hence, the actual net cost of your shares, or acres, is only $42 each, and you own real estate then worth at least $2,500, and from the maturity period onward longer than you can live, your five acres, or shares, will yield you or your heirs a yearly income of $1,200. This is a most conservative estimate (based on government reports of the United States and Great Britain) for 200 trees per acre, and figuring them as yielding each only two pounds of crude rubber per year, a total of 400 pounds at 60 cents net per pound. Of course if you buy 10 shares your income would be $2,400 yearly; or, better still, 25 shares will yield $6,000 a year.

If we can prove to you that five shares in this investment, paid for in small monthly instalments, will bring you an average return of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. ON YOUR MONEY DURING THE PERIOD OF PAYMENT, and will then bring you $100 A MONTH FOR MORE THAN A LIFETIME, we could not keep you out. **Send us at once $20 as the first monthly payment to secure 5 shares—$40 for 10 shares—$100 for 25 shares ($4 per share for as many shares as you wish to secure).** This opens the door for yourself not to wealth, but to what is far better, a competency for future years when, perhaps, you will not be able to earn it. We already have hundreds of shareholders scattered through 20 States, who have investigated and invested. Our literature explains our plan fully and concisely, and proves every statement. We will hurry it to you immediately on request.

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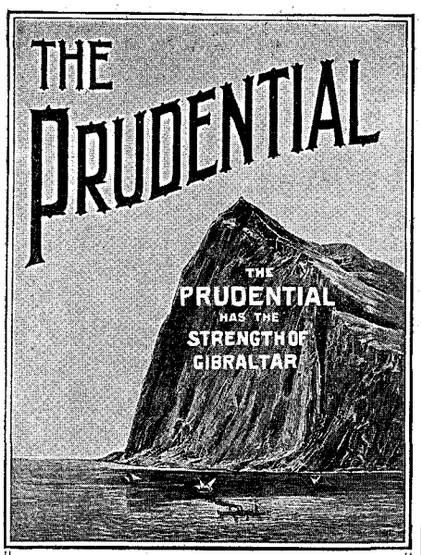

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Cromptons."—Mary J. Holmes. (G. W. Dillingham Company, $1.00.)

"Soul Immortal."—George C. Bronson, $1.25.

"The Story of a Strange Career."—Edited by Stanley Waterloo. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.20 net.)

"A New Version of an Old Story."—Elizabeth Milroy. (The Abbey Press, $0.25.)

"Constance Hamilton."—Lucy May Linsley Wyatt. (The Abbey Press, $1.00.)

"The Day of Prosperity."—Paul Devinne. (G. W. Dillingham Company, $1.50.)

"Michael Gulpe."—Everit Bogert Terhune. (G. W. Dillingham Company, $1.25.)

"Complete Works of Edgar Allan Poe."—Edited by James A. Harrison. (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.)

"The Freeman and Other Poems."—Ellen Glasgow. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50 net.)

"Seen by the Spectator." (The Outlook Company, $1.00 net.)

"The Voice of the People."—Ellen Glasgow. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50 net.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Of the Leaves.

By A. HUGH FISHER.

O leaves with little language sweet,
I entreat, entreat:
O leaves with little language gay,
What saw you to-day?
"We saw a stranger that pleaded naught
Look long at a lady that needed naught
As she passed on her way and heeded naught—
That's what we saw to-day."

O leaves with pretty whispering speech,
I beseech, beseech:
O leaves with little language gay,
What more saw you to-day?
"We saw the man's heart bleed a while,
We saw him play on a reed a while,
And he laid him down on the mead a while,
Till death took him away."

O leaves that make my heart so sore,
I implore, implore:
To-day you saw such things of sorrow,
What will you see to-morrow?
"To-morrow the lady will linger there,
She'll touch the reed with her finger there,
And smile at a sweet bird singer there
That learned new notes to-day."

—In August *Harper's Magazine.*

A Modern Greatheart.*

IN MEMORIAM.

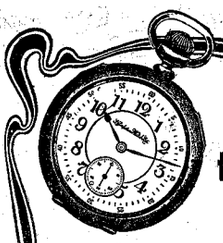
By WILLIAM CLEAVER WILKINSON.

You needed but to see him nigh—
Greatheart, from out John Bunyan's book,
Yea, it was Greatheart standing by!
You knew him by the lion look.

The strength, the courage, the high hope,
That stalwart living presence breathed!
Largeness, horizon, breadth of scope,
An aureole round the forehead wreathed.

Clear, like a bugle note, the voice,
Or rousing, like a trumpet call—
A sound to make the heart rejoice.
Far-heard amid the audience-hall.

* B. F. Jacobs.



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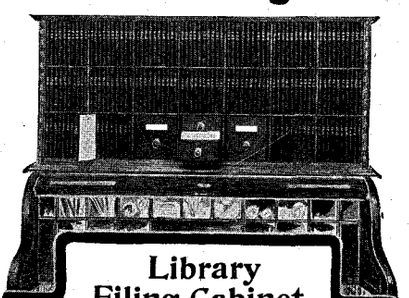

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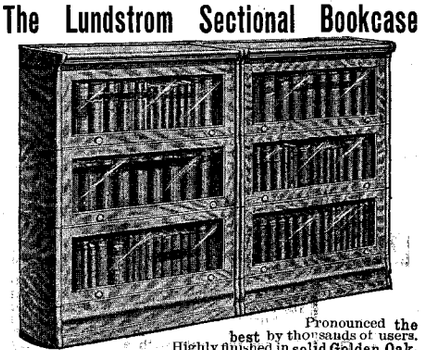

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Thus borne, the prompt, the certain speech!
No hasty, heady overflow
Of mere words without power to teach,
But quick-ripe thought best uttered so.

Born master of assemblies such,
Yet sage and sane in counsel he,
Well capable of nicest touch
To fit a problem with its key.

The lion and the lamb in one—
To what engaging gentleness,
When once the strenuous strife was done,
That giant strength could tame its stress!

Then would the voice to soft and low
Drop from its ringing resonance,
And a meek light make mild the glow
Of eager earnest in the glance.

A noble nature, to a grace
Of noble above nature brought;
Through Christ beholden face to face
The manly into Christian wrought!

O Greatheart brother, how shall we
Thy heartsome hail and welcome miss!
Here—but we there, soon following thee,
May find it portion of our bliss!

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

—From *The Independent.*

In the Woods.

By ARTHUR SYMONS.

Come into the dim forest of old sleep;
Wander with me, and I will lead you deep
Through paths of sun-warmed grasses and chill ferns,
Into the shadow where a green flame burns.
Hark! the swift rustle wings among the leaves,
The curve of a dark sudden flight, that leaves
A quiver in the branches; dusky throats
Sob happily, a ripple of soft notes
Begins to soothe the silence back again.
But listen, for the tiny voice of rain
Whimpers among the pattering leaves; they cry
With easy, shining tears, the sun will dry
Off their sleek faces; and the earth breathes in
The breath of rain, and nimble winds begin
To shake the hoarded odor of the wood
Out like a spendthrift. Can not you and I
Forget to not be friends? This is July.

—In London *Saturday Review.*

PERSONALS.

A Prophet in His Own Country.—The deceased Russian writer Turgeneff has just furnished a posthumous illustration of the famous proverb that "a prophet is not without honor except in his own country." Some of his admirers, desiring to erect a statue of him in his natal city of Orel, applied to the mayor for permission to do so. The mayor said that he had never heard of Turgeneff, but after some parleys referred the matter to the municipal council, which decided that Turgeneff was an obscure and uninteresting person, not worthy of the proposed honor. Happily, the governor of the province, a man of education, intervened, and the author of "Tales of a Huntman" will have his monument.

Another recent instance comes from France. A journalist went to Amiens to interview Jules Verne. He did not know the writer's exact address and found nobody better informed than himself. At last a native exclaimed.

"Oh, do you mean M. Verne of the municipal council?"

"Yes, I believe he is a councilor."

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A properly made suit of underwear is practically an artificial skin. As is the skin so is the man. Paint a man with varnish and he dies. The skin is the life. Spoil the underwear—spoil the skin—spoil the man. The best material, **LINEN**; the best form, an open net—combined in "Belfast Mesh." It absorbs perspiration instantly and releases it by giving it to the air. It is **warm in winter,** cool in summer and comfortable always, As pleasing to the eye as to the touch.

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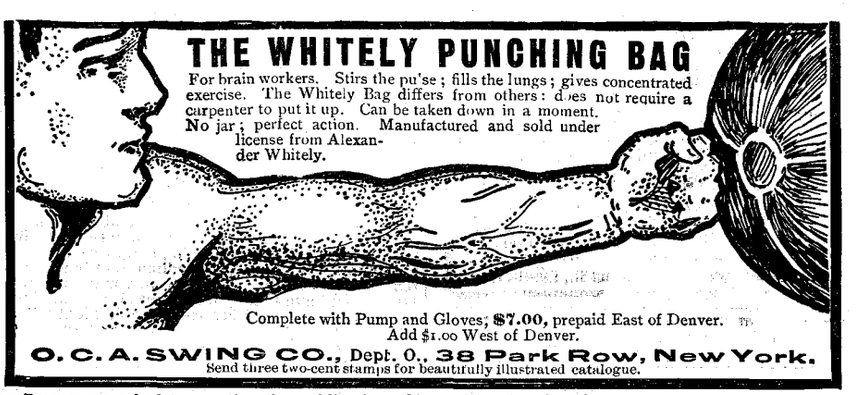

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"Beauty buys no beef," but it does buy wine-suppers and diamonds.

"Woman is the apple of man's eye"—the apple of discord.

"Listeners never hear good of themselves," and but rarely of anybody else.

"Hard words break no bones," but they do break hearts.

"Health is better than wealth," to him who has wealth only.

"The books which help you most are those which make you think the most," often by irritating you.

"The best advice is—don't give any away," and don't take much more.

"Fools go in crowds"; man loves companionship.

"Until a man finds a wife he is only half"; thereafter he is still less.

—L. DE V. MATTHEWMAN, in the August *Era*.

Final Examinations: Baseball 9.—(Take any seven questions): 1. If you give a waiter a nickel for bringing you a chicken croquette, is it a foul tip?

2. Should a short-stop face the batter or the left-fielder? What are the disadvantages of having the catcher play behind the pitcher?

3. If you lacked the price of admission to a game and surreptitiously crawled under the grand-stand, what would be your moral status: (*a*) From your own point of view? (*b*) From the Sunday-school point of view? (*c*) From the management's point of view?

4. Does the saying, "First in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen" imply that George Washington never got as far as second?

5. If a base-runner stole all the bases in succession, would he be liable to arrest for stealing a diamond?

6. Will automobiles do away with coaching? Does it give a coach a "pull" to have a hoarse voice?

7. In the last half of the ninth inning of a Harvard-Yale game on Soldiers' Field, with two out and the score 1-0 in Yale's favor, base-runner A of Harvard starts from third for home. Short-stop B of Yale throws the ball 17¾ feet over catcher C's head, and umpire D calls A out. (1) Will umpire D ever see home? (2) And mother?—*Harvard Lampoon*.

Coming Events.

September 20.—Convention of the International Union of Commercial Telegraphers at Chicago.

September 22.—Convention of the International Tobacco Workers' Union at St. Louis.

September 22-24.—Convention of the National Army of Spanish War Veterans at Detroit.

September 22-27.—National Crafts Convention at Milwaukee, Wis.

September 23-24.—Convention of the Spanish-American War Veterans at Indianapolis, Ind.

September 23-25.—Convention of the National Retail Druggists' Association at Cleveland, O.

September 29-30.—Convention of the National League of Republican Clubs at St. Louis.

September 29-October 4.—Convention of the National Carriage Builders' Association at Detroit.

September 30-October 2.—International Horticultural Congress at New York City.

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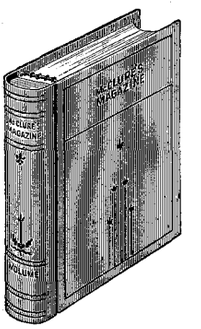

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Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

September 1.—Colombian government troops reinforce the garrison of Panama.

September 5.—General Matos, leader of the Venezuelan insurgents, orders concentration of troops to attack Caracas.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

September 1.—Further reports from Martinique give the loss of life from the second eruption of Mont Pelee as 2,000.

Candidate of the labor party is elected Lord Mayor of Dublin.

The Trades-Union Congress of Great Britain opens its annual session in London.

September 2.—Posen, the chief city of Polish Prussia, receives the Emperor and Empress of Germany with unexpected cordiality.

The Sultan repeals the drastic laws in Armenia.

September 3.—Martial law is proclaimed in the Hungarian town of Agram.

The German Emperor reviews troops in Posen.

September 4.—The Empress Dowager of China bestows orders on foreign ministers engaged in tariff negotiations.

Many messages of congratulation are sent on the President's escape from injury.

September 5.—Boer generals hold a conference with Colonial Secretary Chamberlain.

Haitian rebels defeat troops of the Provisional Government in a two days' battle at Limbe.

Professor Virchow, the well-known pathologist, dies at Berlin.

September 6.—King Edward visits Andrew Carnegie at Skibo Castle.

Minister Leishman reports that he has effected a settlement of American contentions with the Sultan of Turkey.

September 7.—The gunboat *Crete-a-Pierrot*, acting in the interest of the Firminist party in Haiti, is sunk in the harbor of Gonaives by the German gunboat *Panther*.

Domestic.

September 1.—The day is generally observed throughout the country with workingmen's parades and picnics; the striking miners parade in full force in the different towns of the coal region.

Bishop Farley, of New York, is appointed successor to the late Archbishop Corrigan.

September 2.—It is reported that the navy achieves a victory by silencing the forts in the attack on Long Island Sound entrance, in the mimic war off the New England coast.

Ohio Democrats assemble in Sandusky for the state convention; Mayor Johnson, of Cleveland, is being boomed for the governorship next year, and the Presidential nomination in 1904.

President Roosevelt answers his critics on the trust question, in a speech at Fitchburg, Mass.

September 3.—President Roosevelt narrowly escapes death in a collision between his carriage and a trolley car near Pittsfield, Mass.

The report of Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, to President Roosevelt on the coal strike, is made public.

The cruiser *Brooklyn* goes aground near New Bedford, and her plates are badly damaged.

September 4.—The strike in the bituminous coalfields of West Virginia is declared off.

September 5.—Senator Platt reiterates his state-

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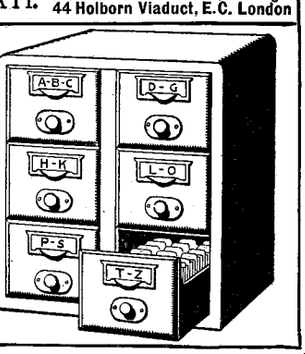

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of a few days ago that he is positive the coal strike will end within two weeks.

President Roosevelt and his party leave Washington for his Southern trip.

The report of Commander McCrea on the revolutionary disturbances in Haiti, showing that the interests of six European nations were under our protection, is made public.

September 6.—President Roosevelt speaks at Wheeling, W. Va., on the subject of trusts.

The naval and military maneuvers end.

September 7.—President Roosevelt visits Chickamauga Park and the battle-fields around Chattanooga.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

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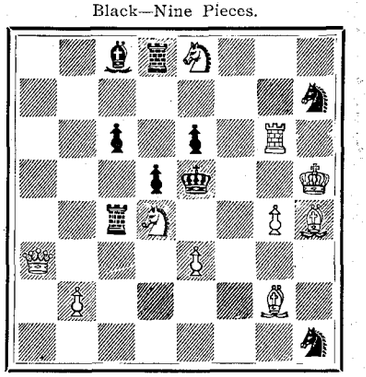
Problem 723.

XLI. MOTTO: "Jeanne d'Arc."

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

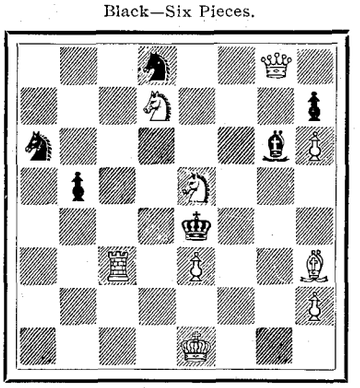
2 b r S 3; 7 s; 2 p 1 p 1 R 1; 3 p k 2 K; 2 r S 2 P B; Q 3 P 3; 1 P 4 B 1; 7 s.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 724.

XLII. MOTTO: "Where there's a will, there's a way."

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

3 s 2 Q 1; 3 S 3 p; s 5 b P; 1 p 2 S 3; 4 k 3; 2 R 1 P 2 B; 7 P; 4 K 3.

White mates in two moves.

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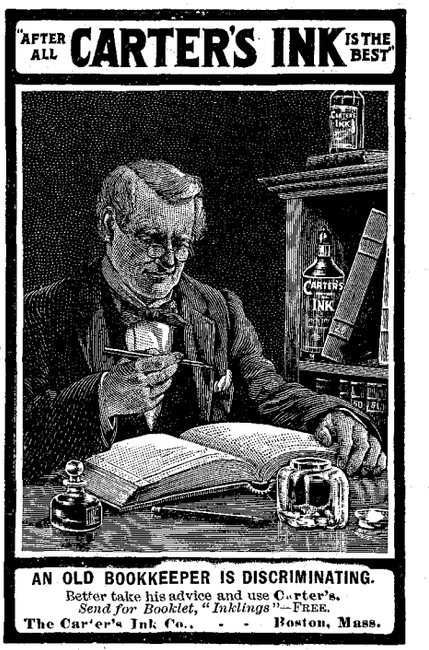

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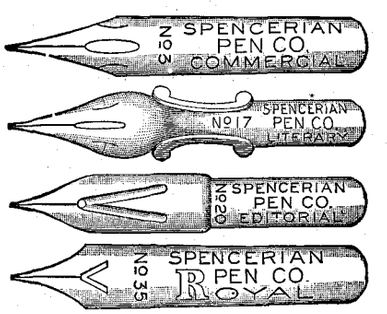
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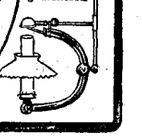

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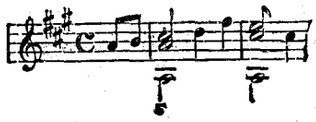
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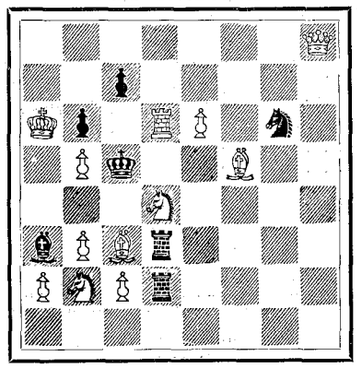
Problem 725.

XLIII. MOTTO: "In Reih' und Glied."

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Twelve Pieces.

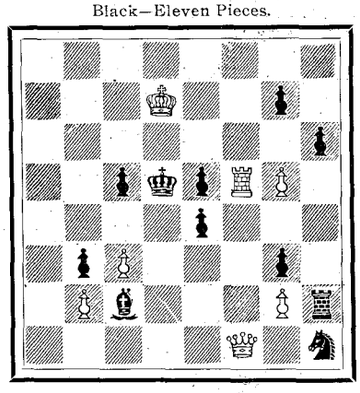
7 Q; 2 p 5; K p 1 R P r s 1; 1 P k 2 B 2; 3 S 4; b P B r 4; P S P r 4; 8.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 726.

XLIV. MOTTO: "Yosina."

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

8; 3 K 2 p 1; 7 p; 2 p k p R P 1; 4 p 3; 1 p P 3 p 1; 1 P b 3 P r; 5 Q 1 s.

White mates in three moves.

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Second solution: 1 Q—B 7 ch, etc.

No. 714. XXXII.

1. B—R 3 / K—K 5	2. B—Kt 2 ch / K x P	3. Q—Q R sq, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 4	3. Q—B 3, mate
1. ..... / B x P	2. Kt—Kt 6 ch / K—K 5	3. Q—K R sq, mate
1. ..... / B x Kt	2. Q—K sq / Any	3. Q—K 3, mate
1. ..... / B—Kt 3	2. Q—K R sq / Any	3. Kt—Kt 6, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; K. Kentino, Newark, N. J.; D. S. Taylor, Hyde Park, Mass.; J. C. J. Wainwright, Somerville, Mass.; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; W. J. Ferris, Chester, Pa.; B. Colle, New York City; T. Hilgers, Union Hill,

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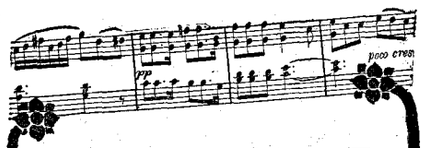
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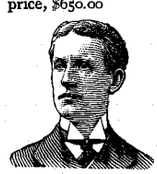

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711 and 712: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; E. Kemeny, J. P. Blakemore, W. Morris, D. M. Darkow, Franklin C. C., Philadelphia.

711, 713, 714: O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Tex.

712, 713, 714: Prof. S. Seigas, New York City.

Comments (711): Unum inter optima"—G. D.; "Will take high rank among 2-ers"—F. S. F; "Key is rather strained; construction is skillful"—H. W. B.; "Excellent key, but the mates do not live up to it"—A. C. W.; "Fair"—K. K.; "Key fine, leading to an uniquely glorious mate"—J. C. J.W.; "A remarkably fine and original idea"—F. G.; "Finely conceived and masterfully accomplished"—B. C.; "Well-hidden key"—M.; "Good"—R. O'C.; "The best"—C. B. E.; "Excellent"—J. G. L.; "Very fine"—J. E. W.; "Elusive"—J. K. T.; "A cracker-jackerino"—"Twenty-three."

712: "In the same class with XXIX., but hasn't so brilliant a key. It is not often that one finds a problem so free from blemishes"—F. S. F.; "Key a deceptive and difficult shift. The handling of black Q without duals is clever and praiseworthy"—H. W. B.; "The mates are fair, but the key is not much"—A. C. W.; "Very good"—K. K.; "An odd-fellow of sterling merit"—J. C. J. W.; "Original, well-constructed, and pretty difficult for a 2-er"—F. G.; "Good key for such an intricate proposition"—B. C.; "Odd"—M.; "Admirable"—J. G. L.; "First class"—R. O'C.

714: "An easy 'touchmenot'"—G. D.; "Among the best of the series"—F. S. F.; "A very charming conception"—H. W. B.; "A good, average 3-er"—K. K.; "Hardly commendable"—D. S. T.; "Moderately difficult key, and quite a model of variety and economy"—J. C. J. W.; "An artistic and economical position that shows a Master's touch"—F. G.; "Good"—B. C.; "Surprising defences"—M.; "Wins the mitre"—J. G. L.; "Key obvious"—G. B. E.; "Quite clever"—R. O'C.; "Difficult key"—O. C. B.

In addition to those reported, T. M. T. and Dr. R. O'C. got 707, 708, 709, 710; J. K. H., 703, 704, 706; Dr. J. M. J. Manning, Almo, Ky., 707, 710.

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3	B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	34	Q—Kt 3	P—K R 4
4	B—R 4	Kt—B 3	35	P—Kt 3	B—Kt 2
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6	Kt—B 3	P—Q Kt 4	37	Kt—R 3	R x K P!
7	B—Kt 3	P—Q 3	38	P x R	R x P
8	P—Q 3	Kt—Q R 4	39	K—R 2	R—K 6
9	Kt—K 2	B—Kt 2	40	Q x R	P x Q
10	Kt—Kt 3	Kt x B	41	Kt—B 2	P—Q 4
11	R P x Kt	P—Kt 3	42	Kt x P	P—Q 5
12	P—B 4	Kt—Q 2	43	Kt—Kt 2	B x Kt
13	Kt—K sq	Kt—B 4	44	R x B	B—Q 3 ch
14	P—B 4	Kt—K 3	45	Kt—B 4	Q—B 4
15	P—B 5	Kt—Q 5	46	R(Kt 2)—B 2	Q—Kt 5
16	B—K 3	B—Kt 4	47	K—R sq	Q x P ch
17	B x Kt	P x B	48	K—Kt sq	Q—Kt 6 ch
18	Kt—B 2	P—B 4	49	K—R sq	Q x Q Kt P
19	Q—B 3	Castles	50	K—Kt 2	Q x P
20	P—B 6	R—K sq	51	R—K sq	P—Q 6
21	P—R 4 (a)	B—R 3	52	R—K 8 ch	K—R 2
22	Kt—K 2	P x P	53	Kt x Q P	Q x Kt
23	Kt P x P	Q—Kt 3	54	R (B 2)—K 2	Q—Kt 6 ch
24	Q R—Kt sq	Q—Kt 6	55	K—R sq	Q—R 6 ch
25	Kt—R sq	Q—Kt 5	56	K—Kt sq	P—B 5
26	P—Kt 4	B—K 6 ch	57	R—K B 2	Q—Kt 5 ch
27	K—Kt 2	Q—R 5	58	K—B sq	B—B 4 and wins.
28	Kt-K Kt 3	R—K 4			
29	Q R—K sq	B—R 3			
30	P—Kt 5	B—K B sq			
31	R—K 2	B—Q B sq			

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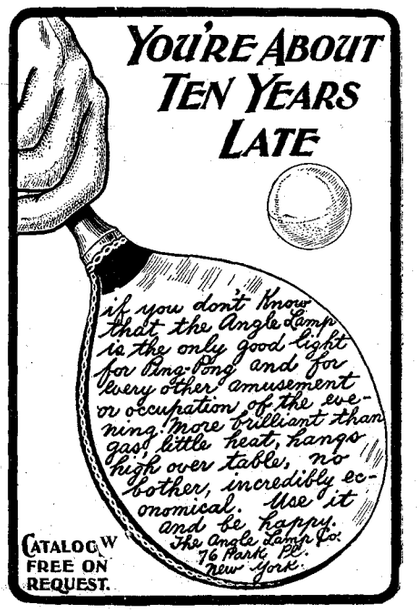
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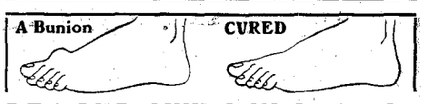

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